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Security Will Increase With Missile Cuts

PM131057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
9 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Own Observer M. Ponomarev article under the rubric "International Observer Answers Reader: "We Will Not Forgo Our Defense Interests"—first three paragraphs are reader's letter and editorial introduction]

[Text] War and labor veteran A. Smirnov from Elektrostal City sent the editorial bureau the following letter:

"I learned with great interest that the USSR and the United States have reached agreement in principle to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. But surely, judging by press reports, our country will have to destroy a far larger number of such missiles and their nuclear charges than the United States. Will this not affect the security of the Soviet Union and its allies? Will an adequate level of defense be maintained?"

Reader A. Smirnov is answered by *Krasnaya Zvezda* Observer M. Ponomarev.

The agreement in principle to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles reached at the talks between E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz in Washington is of exceptionally great importance, Comrade Smirnov. Not only for the Soviet Union and the United States, but for the entire world. After all, it is a question of practical actions to save mankind from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

Of course, the elimination of two classes of Soviet and U.S. missiles is just the first step toward this goal. It is still not a very big step—it is a question of destroying approximately 2,000 warheads—only a small proportion of all nuclear arsenals, which already total around 50,000 charges. But every journey starts with a first step, and that is precisely the purport and importance of the Soviet-U.S. accord. It is the first step on the right road leading mankind away from the edge of the nuclear abyss.

Embarking on this road was not easy. The inertia of old thinking displayed by our partners in the talks on nuclear and space arms is very great. Very influential and aggressive forces blinded by their hatred for everything progressive will oppose the achievement of sensible accords between our countries. But the Soviet leadership has realized that without such accords the nuclear arms race not only will not come to an end but will become even larger in scope and will undermine still further the security of all peoples, including our Soviet people, since in the modern world the security of each depends on the security of all.

Purposefully striving for movement toward a nuclear-free world, the Soviet Union agreed to destroy a larger number of missiles and nuclear charges than our partners in the talks. The Soviet Union has thereby shown in

practice that it firmly adheres to the line of eradicating the imbalance in certain arms spheres by eliminating, so to speak, the "surpluses" rather than making up for the "shortages."

Having reached agreement with the United States on the mutual destruction of two classes of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has in no way forgone its security interests or the security of its allies. Our country has adequate guarantees to ensure that defense is maintained at a reliable level.

This confidence is based on many facts. I have already mentioned one: Security is not weakened but strengthened when nuclear arsenals are reduced. An agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles could be a good prelude to progress at the talks on major—50%—reductions in strategic offensive weapons under the conditions of the strict observance of the ABM Treaty. Agreement on this score could be reached in the first half of next year. This would be yet another step—and an extremely important one—on the road toward a nuclear-free world and the strengthening of universal security.

Other circumstances should also be kept in mind. "Global double-zero"—the formula being used to describe the Soviet-U.S. accord—means that the elimination of Soviet missiles, the SS-20's and SS-4's for instance, is tied to the elimination of the U.S. Pershing-2 and medium-range ground-launched cruise missiles. After all, the Pershing-2 missiles are a first-strike nuclear weapon and therefore very dangerous because they have a very short flight time—6-8 minutes—and a range that covers a large part of the European territory of the USSR. A serious threat is also posed by cruise missiles—they are hard to detect using modern ABM systems, owing to their small radar signature and low-altitude flight pattern. The eradication of both types of medium-range missiles would lead to a definite reduction in the threat of a surprise, nuclear first strike.

The elimination of operational-tactical missiles should also serve to strengthen security. It is well known that the United States intended to site a new generation of such missiles—the Pershing 1-B's—in Europe. Apart from the fact that they could strike virtually the entire territory of the Warsaw Pact countries (excluding the USSR), it was also important that in the space of just 48 hours these missiles could have been refitted as medium-range missiles—Pershing-2's.

Thus, zero missiles of either class held by the Soviet Union will mean that the United States will also have no missiles in either class. So how could the USSR's security be said to have been weakened?

The following point should also be borne in mind. The implementation of the Soviet-U.S. accord will not disrupt the overall military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. Only its level will be

somewhat lower. Parity in the sphere of strategic offensive weapons, which form the basis of both sides' combat might, will be fully maintained. Nor does the agreement in Washington affect either side's armed forces and conventional arms. Strategic stability between our countries is maintained and, consequently, security is not damaged.

In general, Comrade Smirnov, both Soviet and U.S. scientists have come to the conclusion on the basis of the special research they have conducted that 95% of all Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms could be scrapped without disrupting stability in any way. The Soviet Union is convinced that even this 5% is not necessary—we must seek completely different foundations for stability and security.

These foundations were set out in M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees for a Secure World," to which we will often return, since it reflects the very essence of all our current thinking on the fate of peace. It is pertinent to also cite the document "On the Warsaw Pact States' Military Doctrine." This doctrine is subordinated to the task of preventing war—both nuclear and conventional. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states consider the reliable safeguarding of their peoples' security to be their prime task.

In light of the questions posed in your letter, Comrade Smirnov, it is very important to stress that the armed forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states maintain a level of combat readiness adequate to avoid being taken by surprise. If any aggressors were to stage an attack they would be crushingly rebuffed.

This conclusion, reached at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held in Berlin at the end of May, still wholly retains its impact. The Soviet-U.S. accord on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons and the signing and implementation of a corresponding agreement will in no way weaken it. The security of the Soviet Union and its friends will not weaken but increase. What has already been done proves that the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security is starting to take on real shape.

Bogdanov, UK Academic Debate Security
PM140839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 6

["IZVESTIYA Round Table" discussion between IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Ostalskiy and Professor John Ericson, head of Edinburgh University Defense Research Center, and Professor Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute: "The Path to Disarmament Is Untrodden, But There Is No Alternative to It"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] From 28 through 30 September the latest "Edinburgh conversations" took place in Moscow. This is the name given to meetings between Soviet and British

public and scientists from the two countries which have now become traditional. They were first held in 1980 in Edinburgh on the initiative of Edinburgh University and the Scotland-USSR Society with the participation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-Britain Society. Since then they have taken place alternately in Britain and in our country. U.S. representatives have also taken part in them since 1983. At the end of the present meeting, the seventh, *Izvestiya* correspondent A. Ostalskiy chatted with two of its participants—Professor John Ericson, head of the Edinburgh University Defense Research Center, and Professor Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute.

[Ostalskiy] The "Edinburgh conversations" have always been distinguished by frankness and a free exchange of opinions. This time, certainly, varied viewpoints and varied opinions on how to survive in the nuclear age were also expressed. But on what points exactly did the meeting's participants agree with one another?

[Ericson] No one doubts the need to prevent nuclear war and reduce armaments. There is indisputably a general understanding of the importance of the agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles—for the first time it is a question of a real reduction in nuclear arsenals and not a buildup. There is also the realization that this agreement must serve as a precedent, a model for future efforts.

[Bogdanov] We have embarked on a new phase of life. New thinking is being introduced into international politics. The path to disarmament is difficult and untrodden and we are at its very beginning. A whole group of conceptual discussions between us and our Western partners, who reflect the system of views which have taken shape in the West over the last 40 years, is taking place around the question of how to proceed further.

[Ostalskiy] The Soviet Union's concept, whether it is accepted in the West or not, is in any event clear. For us the final aim of the entire complex process of talks is a world free from nuclear weapons. What is the West's final aim from this viewpoint? Why does the idea of rejecting "nuclear deterrence" meet with such opposition?

[Ericson] I cannot speak on behalf of the West, I can only express the viewpoint of scientists who are tackling these problems.

[Bogdanov] Allow me to interrupt Professor Ericson, since it seems to me that he is too modest. He is one of the greatest experts on military-political problems and has sufficient knowledge to precisely reflect the way of thinking which exists in the West.

[Ericson] In the West there is a widespread view that nuclear weapons have preserved peace for a long time. Moreover, many people think that nuclear weapons are also necessary in the future to avoid war. They believe that the Soviet proposal to completely eliminate nuclear weapons is a dream and not a reality and that it is impossible to accept the Soviet position. They cite the USSR's superiority in conventional armaments.

Yet do nuclear weapons preserve peace? I think that this is not the point. We have managed to avoid war because both sides' vital fundamental interests have not come into insoluble opposition and conflict. Peace has been preserved not by weapons but by a policy of peace.

There is an obvious split between public opinion and the official viewpoint in the West. Western public opinion would like nuclear weapons to be destroyed. This split is increasing in connection with the appearance of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The public asks the question: If nuclear weapons serve to prevent war then why is SDI necessary? If SDI works, then the deterrent character of nuclear weapons is destroyed. Where is the logic here?

[Bogdanov] It must be admitted that the claim that the existence of nuclear weapons has prevented war for 40 years makes a strong impression on many people. But it is necessary to ask the question: What would have happened if nuclear weapons had not existed? I maintain that in this case there would not have been a war. For instance, prior to the beginning of the fifties the United States owned some dozen nuclear charges in total. If the Soviet Union had intended to strike and seize Western Europe, could these dozen warheads have deterred the Soviet Armed Forces? The answer is clear: No, they could not. The whole point is that the Soviet side did not have any such intentions.

Now for the concept of nuclear deterrence in general. I call it not deterrence but the curse of deterrence. According to this concept, the sides must keep one another in a state of constant terror. How is this maintained? Only by constantly developing the arms race spiral and modernizing and improving nuclear weapons. That is the source of the arms race.

The concept of the "balance of forces"—that is, in the final analysis, in the nuclear context, the "balance of terror"—is acknowledged in the West. It seems to me that the time has come to give the world a more productive concept: a balance of interests. It is finally necessary to admit that the sides have their own legitimate vital interests. It is necessary to understand that in today's world there are no military solutions in our relations and any extension of the arms race is a quite useless waste of forces and money, since it does not bring political dividends, whereas bringing into force the principle of a balance of interests may enable political solutions to be found for any problems.

[Ostalskiy] Sometimes the impression arises that some people like to be members of the "nuclear club" and do not like to part with the privileged position of a nuclear power.

[Ericson] There are many aspects to this problem, including political, psychological, and even financial aspects. There are people who cannot reconcile themselves to the thought of parting with nuclear weapons. There is a real sense of belonging to a "nuclear club." Yet the threat of the future proliferation of nuclear weapons is real and is constantly growing. If you think about it, why do some have the right to own nuclear weapons and others do not? It is after all unjust. On the whole I think that the psychology of a select "nuclear club" is a reflection of the old stereotyped ways of thinking.

[Bogdanov] The possession of nuclear weapons has become a habit. Many people use the following argument: Nothing has happened for so many decades, so perhaps in the future there will not be a catastrophe. This logic is a serious obstacle to disarmament.

But I would ask the members of the "nuclear club": What has your club given mankind over 40 years? The role of world peacemaker has obviously not been successful. In the last 40 years there have been more than 100 local wars in the world, in which several million people have died. Moreover, with each decade the world is becoming more and more dangerous. The main source of this danger for all mankind, including this very "club," is nuclear weapons.

There are two means of disbanding the "nuclear club." The first is the elimination of nuclear weapons. The second is the proliferation of these weapons throughout the entire planet. In the second instance catastrophe will be not on our doorstep, but in our house, and no one will know whether he will wake up in the morning. The preferability of the first course is obvious.

[Ericson] I agree with this.

[Bogdanov] Incidentally, let me mention the financial side of the coin. Not everyone knows that nuclear weapons are the cheapest weapons in the world, as the Americans say, the kind of arms which "give more bang" per dollar. Conventional arms are much more costly.

[Ericson] The Western economy, and I think this is no secret, is not in the best shape at the moment. Therefore the financial burden of arms is a very serious factor which can in no way be left out of the calculations. There are definite grounds for concern in connection with the expenditure to preserve the balance in conventional armaments in Europe.

[Bogdanov] But morality must not be forgotten. No one disputes the immorality of nuclear weapons, although the financial difficulties can be understood. But I nonetheless believe that common sense will prevail. He who wants to survive will not trade his security and put his life in jeopardy for the sake of spending less.

[Ostalskiy] Thus, the West does not want to completely renounce nuclear weapons, but agrees with the need for the sides to reduce their nuclear arsenals with the aim of stepping up security. From this viewpoint, to what level is it necessary to reduce armaments? At what percentage does a "secure world" begin?

[Ericson] In English there is the expression: "You can't be a little bit pregnant." Either nuclear weapons will remain as a military-political factor with all the consequences attendant on this or not. Western public opinion thinks that nuclear weapons are immensely dangerous and that they cannot be protected by them. It seems to me that the gulf between the official viewpoint and Western public opinion's view of this problem will from now on grow and grow.

[Bogdanov] I do not have an answer to the question as to what reduction in nuclear armaments people in the West will consider sufficient for security. A complex series of political problems lies behind this question.

Many people in the West talk about a shift to completely defensive concepts. I doubt that it is possible to ensure reliable trustworthy defense while retaining nuclear weapons. The latter are aggressive by their very nature, since they can destroy huge masses of people and material assets and destroy whole cities.

[Ostalskiy] Now that the USSR and the United States have come close to reaching an agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, alarm and nervousness on this score has suddenly broken out in West European official circles. But wasn't the "zero option" originally a Western proposal? In its time the siting of the Pershings and cruise missiles was presented in the West as a response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles, and the "zero option" as a means to restore the balance of forces. What has happened now?

[Ericson] It is easier for people to think in stereotypes. For some politicians and official figures the search for "disproportions" and disparities—in missiles, bombers, and chemical weapons—has become the main substance of their work. There is the idea in the West that with the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles Soviet superiority in conventional armaments is assuming a threatening character.

[Ostalskiy] Thus this problem did not exist prior to the appearance of medium-range missiles, and now it has arisen?

[Ericson] Yes, this seems really illogical, a paradox in its own way. The irony of the situation lies in the fact that NATO is criticizing its own policy.

One more factor. People in the West think that the cruise missiles and Pershings do not have particular value in a military context but are very useful in a political context. Certain people are now arguing about the West's "lag" and are demanding that cruise missiles be transferred to submarines and aircraft. But this would mean going round in circles or, rather, rising higher and higher in the arms race spiral. Certain people are almost getting used to higher levels of armaments and are frightened of backing down to previous levels.

[Bogdanov] I would answer this question simply: Either you want a reduction or you don't. The atmosphere, including the psychological atmosphere, needs to be ripe for a major agreement. The whole point is that the desire to resolve the problem of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles coincided with the public mood and with the mood of the ordinary man. Therefore the desire to reach an agreement proved irresistible, despite all the complexity and, I would say, circuitousness of the route by which the sides came to an accord.

I venture to disagree with Professor Ericson as regards the military aspect of this class of arms. You cannot deny that a Pershing-2 can reach Moscow in 6-8 minutes. Surely the elimination of this threat reduces the level of military confrontation? If these missiles cease to exist and the fear that the West may attempt to "decapitate" our country also ceases to exist, our partners need not fear that we will be forced to hit these missiles.

Now for the so-called overwhelming "Soviet superiority" in conventional arms. We cannot agree with this postulation. There is indeed a certain asymmetry. Certain hotheads in the United States say that it is necessary to resolve this problem by means of equalization—that is, NATO must build up these arms to a specified level and then hold talks on reductions. We suggest, as it seems to me, the most logical reasonable way: Let us eliminate existing asymmetries, going down rather than up, directly embarking on mutual reductions, and let us reduce the level of confrontation while at the same time preserving overall parity in the course of this process.

[Ostalskiy] You sometimes hear skeptical remarks about the feasibility of this thinking. There are Western scientists who think that there is nothing new in it with the exception of the category of interdependence proposed by the Soviet Union. What do the participants in your meeting think about this? Incidentally, what does this interdependence represent from your viewpoint?

[Ericson] Interdependence is simple. Either you all live together, or you all die together. It is impossible to build your own security on other people's lack of security. Very acute economic and ecological problems which demand joint actions by all mankind also come into it.

As regards the skepticism toward the new thinking, it goes back to the same problem—habitual old stereotypes.

Official Western circles express concern in connection with the USSR's "propaganda offensive and propaganda initiatives." I do not consider the Soviet position on disarmament questions to be "propaganda." I think that it is the expression of a real feasible policy. Western public opinion demands that serious and adequate answers are given to the Soviet proposals.

[Bogdanov] It seems to me that sometimes they try to ascribe to the new thinking something which is not there. The principles of the new thinking are currently being consolidated in Soviet foreign policy; this process is still not finished, it is closely linked with our domestic restructuring, which has only just begun.

In my opinion, one of the strongest sides of the new political thinking is its openness to discussions. We have no monopoly on truth. We do not reject ideas merely because they originate from the other side but are ready to accept them if they have a grain of reason in them. We also invite the other side to relate in a similar fashion to ideas coming from us.

So at the "Edinburgh conversations," which have just finished, we did not involve ourselves with shifting the responsibility for the negative factors onto one another but tried to discard the stereotypes which have taken shape. We must all declare a real war on them together! It seems to me that it will be impossible to build a new system of international relations without smashing stereotypes.

'Text' of CEMA Session Communique

*LD141848 Moscow TASS International Service in
Russian 1430 GMT 14 Oct*

[Text] Moscow 14 Oct (TASS)—We are transmitting the full text of the communique adopted here today at the end of the 43d (special) CEMA Session:

The 43d (special) CEMA Session took place in Moscow, capital of the USSR, on 13 and 14 October 1987.

Taking part in the session were delegations from the CEMA countries, headed by G. Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; K. Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Vo Van Kiet, first deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C. R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Z. Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government. V. Sychev, secretary of CEMA and representatives of the Council's bodies also took part in the session.

N. Ryzhkov, head of the USSR delegation, presided over the session.

Guided by the ideas expressed at the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of socialist members of CEMA in November 1986, the session discussed urgent problems relating to restructuring the mechanism of multilateral cooperation, socialist economic integration, and the work of the CEMA. Measures have been drawn up aimed at cooperation to maximize the degree of the intensification, and the dynamic and harmonious development of the national economies of CEMA member countries, the increased well-being of their peoples on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the effective use of the international socialist division of labor, and the strengthening of their positions in the world economy. The conference of Central Committee secretaries of the fraternal parties of CEMA member countries in Sofia facilitated the drawing up of these measures.

In implementing the decisions of their communist and workers' parties congresses, and of the economic summit meeting, the accords on a multilateral and bilateral basis, the majority of CEMA member countries have made headway in the development of production forces, enhancing the effectiveness of public sector production, and the material and cultural standard of living of their peoples. A considerable amount of experience in economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been

gathered, and implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000 is now underway.

The participants in the session, relying on the evolved principles of mutual collaboration enshrined in the CEMA Charter and other documents of the Council, consider that the solving of urgent tasks of raising the socialist states' collaboration to a qualitatively new level, tasks which are dictated by the special contemporary features of the domestic and international situation, by the new phenomena and requirements of international economic relations, and which have been set by the economic summit of CEMA member countries, requires the drafting and implementation of a number of additional measures.

It was acknowledged that it is necessary to conduct a restructuring of the mechanism of collaboration and socialist economic integration and of improvement of the activity of CEMA step-by-step, taking account of the national economic mechanisms of the member countries of the Council, and also of the measures being implemented by the countries to perfect these mechanisms.

The meeting emphasized the importance of coordinating economic policy in the spheres connected with mutual cooperation, coordination of national economy plans, improvement of the mechanism of cooperation and its planning, commodity, and monetary instruments, and relations in matters of currency, finance, and credit. All this must contribute to the further deepening of international specialization of production and to improving the situation in the division of labor between these countries and the structures of their national economies. It should contribute to meeting more fully the demands for progressive engineering and technology, fuel, energy, raw materials, provision of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, and to the effective use of the production, scientific and technical potential which each country has at its disposal.

For the purposes of defining the coordinated directions for cooperation, it is envisioned that a collective concept of the international socialist division of labor for the years 1991-2005 will be prepared.

The session proceeds from the premise that the basis of the concept of underdevelopment will be formed by the decisions of the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member countries on questions of the economic and social development of these countries, by the decisions of the Economic Conference at summit level, by the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress, by other joint multilateral programs and agreements, and by bilateral long-term cooperation programs.

The session recognized that it is necessary to improve cooperation between the European members of CEMA and the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic, and to facilitate their broader and more effective participation in the international socialist division of labor, in order to solve the task of step-by-step levelling out of their levels of development in comparison with the other fraternal countries. To this end it is planned, in association with the above-mentioned concept, to elaborate special comprehensive programs for multilateral cooperation between the European CEMA members and Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia which envision concrete measures for deepening mutual scientific-and-technical, production-and-economic, and trading links.

Attaching much significance to the further development of cooperation between the CEMA members in the field of planning activity, the session approved measures for a substantial improvement of coordination between the national-economic plans of these countries, taking into account the growing role within a number of countries of independence, self-management and self-financing at enterprises and in economic organizations. It is also recognized as essential in the future to carry out this work under the management of the central planning bodies of the Council's member countries.

An accord was reached that the organization of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA member countries will be carried out on three interrelated levels.

It is important that associations, enterprises and organizations should be actively involved in cooperation. This will be carried out by developing production, scientific, and technical cooperation on a contractual basis with the broad use of direct links and the setting up by interested countries of joint enterprises and international associations and research organizations. The CEMA member countries were recommended to establish the necessary economic, organizational, and juridical conditions for the development of all forms of direct production cooperation on the basis of civil law contractual relations.

On the intergovernmental level, there will be regular coordination of economic, scientific, and technical policy in areas connected with mutual cooperation—interested countries will also carry out such coordination in other areas of social and economic development—and large-scale programs and agreements will be drawn up and implemented; on the level of individual industries, guidelines and specific measures are being coordinated to develop international specialization and cooperation in the technical reequipping of industries and types of production and the fuller use of production capacities.

In order to increase CEMA's work efficiency, the session deemed it essential to substantially improve the structure of CEMA and to remove multistage aspects and parallelism in the work of the Council.

The session noted the importance of creating the most favorable possible situation for the further development of the economies and the mutual cooperation between the CEMA members.

The CEMA member countries confirmed their resolve to expand many-sided economic and scientific-technological cooperation with all socialist states.

The need was stressed to deepen economic cooperation with developing states.

The Council session approved the agreement on cooperation between CEMA and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The CEMA member countries, true to the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, come out for the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with developed capitalist countries on a mutually beneficial basis; and for the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC, and between member countries of the CEMA and the EEC.

The participants in the session, having gathered together on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, stressed the enormous significance of this chief historic event of the 20th century, which opened up a new era in the life of mankind and marked the beginning of the implementation of the people's aspirations for justice and social and national equality. The victory of socialism in many countries led to the creation of a world socialist system which is playing a more and more important role as a leading force of economic and social progress in the struggle for freedom, equality, and independence; for disarmament and peace.

At the session, concern was expressed for the arms race, especially nuclear arms, the attempts to spread it into space, and the continuation of complex problems in international life; the CEMA member countries affirmed their resolve to act vigorously in the interests of preventing war and maintaining peace, halting the arms race, and moving to specific measures of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. In this connection emphasis was placed on the enormous political significance of the documents adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in May 1987.

The CEMA member countries welcome the Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles, which opens up a real prospect for the elimination on a global basis of two classes of missiles of the USSR and United States, and for transferring nuclear disarmament into the plane of practical deeds, and they urge that this treaty be signed as soon as possible. Noting the importance of the Soviet-U.S. accord concerning the start of talks on the question of

nuclear testing, the CEMA member countries confirm their principled position on a total ban on these tests as a prime measure in the matter of eliminating nuclear weapons.

Attention was focussed on the fact that the tension in international political relations is a major obstacle on the path of normal development of the world economy and of economic cooperation, that it intensifies the crisis phenomena in world economic relations, that it destabilizes the trade-economic, and scientific-technical relations between states, blocks the process of their restructuring on a just and democratic basis and the creation of a new international economic order, hampers the just settlement of the problems of foreign indebtedness, and threatens the economic security of states. The participants of the session reaffirm their firm resolve to strive for a curb to the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and for carrying out disarmament so that the resources which will become available as a result of disarmament may be directed toward development.

Proceeding from the premise that there is an indissoluble link between disarmament and development, the CEMA member countries consider it essential to adopt concrete and urgent measures so that science and technology may be used throughout the whole world exclusively for peaceful purposes, and so that scientific and technical research in the military sphere may be reoriented toward solving urgent economic and social problems. In this connection, and turning attention toward the peaceful and constructive aims of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000, the participants in the session confirmed their readiness to coordinate their actions in this matter with the other states involved, on an equal and mutually acceptable basis.

The Council session expressed the certainty that consistent implementation of the decisions it has taken will impart a new stimulus to the development of cooperation and socialist economic integration between the CEMA member countries, and will actively facilitate the dynamic growth of their national economies, the consolidation of their unity, and the strengthening of socialism's international positions.

The session passed in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere, and in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Gorbachev Meets With Bloc Heads

LD150939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

["Meeting in the Kremlin"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On October 14 the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev held a meeting with the heads of the government delegations and secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties

of CEMA member states taking part in the work of the 43d (Extraordinary) Meeting of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Present from the Soviet side were member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Medvedev.

Taking part in the meeting were: G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Ministers; G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; K. Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers; M. Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Vu Oanh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; W. Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; L. Soto, secretary of the PCC Central Committee; D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers; D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers; M. Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; I. Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR; and M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Speaking on behalf of the fraternal countries taking part in the CEMA session, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Zbigniew Messner informed Mikhail Gorbachev about the work and the main results of the meeting and the decisions adopted by it. The meeting, he said, was an important step in implementing the accords reached at the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of socialist countries in Moscow in November 1986 which discussed restructuring the mechanism of economic cooperation. The meeting came out for further building up efforts to deepen and expand socialist economic integration.

In his speech, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the work of the CEMA session reflected the objective requirements of further perfecting and developing the all-round cooperation of socialist countries. The past years show that CEMA has served well both the interests of each country and the common interests of socialism. But now, as the fraternal countries are reaching new landmarks of economic development, there is need for a serious restructuring of CEMA. Being worked out are more effective forms and methods of managing the national economy, special attention is being given to raising the independence of the main economic unit. This does not at all mean a renunciation of the use of the advantages of planning. So in the activity of CEMA it is necessary to ensure a more organic combination of the coordination of plans of cooperation with the development of direct production ties between enterprises and research institutions.

The decision to work out a collective concept of socialist division of labor is an important result of the CEMA session's work, Mikhail Gorbachev noted. The determination of long-term guidelines of cooperation, specialization and co-production will enable each country belonging to CEMA to more fully bring out its internal possibilities, show what it is capable of, accelerate social and economic development and facilitate the attainment of the socialist community's common tasks.

There are now and will still be considerable difficulties on the road of further deepening integration and restructuring of CEMA's work, but there is no doubt that by acting jointly, in the spirit of genuine comradeship, in a socialist way our countries will overcome them. As to the Soviet Union, it views cooperation with socialist countries as the most important, priority direction of its policy.

Mikhail Gorbachev also dwelt on some questions of the new stage of restructuring that the Soviet Union has entered after the January and June plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and spoke about the main directions of activity by the party which is the impetus and guarantor of perestroika. By no means do we regard what is being done in our country as some absolute truth, he noted. All the fraternal parties and countries are conducting a quest and collective experience is accumulated in the course of this quest.

Touching on some pressing international problems, Mikhail Gorbachev said that there existed a real chance to conclude an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles. A beginning would thus be made for practical steps in disarmament, which is favored by socialist countries. It is important to build up joint efforts so that the new political thinking would triumph in international relations and the idea of a comprehensive system of international security would become a reality.

In conclusion the participants in the meeting were briefed on the implementation of measures linked with the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting, K. Grosz expressed thanks to M.S. Gorbachev for the dialogue and wished the Soviet people great successes in the implementation of restructuring.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Speeches Given at CEMA Reception

Ryzhkov Speaks

*LD141753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] In the Kremlin today, the Soviet Government gave a reception in honor of the participants of the 43d Extraordinary CEMA Session. Attending on the Soviet side were: Comrades Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Talyzin, and Medvedev. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech of greetings to the guests.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, he again cordially greeted the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries which took part in the CEMA session. I think, the head of the Soviet Government said, that we have good reason to feel satisfaction with the work we have accomplished at the session. We have the right to consider the collective decision adopted by the session as an important step in the implementation of the accords attained by the leaders of the fraternal parties at the working meeting in Moscow in November last year. We have decided through joint efforts to carry out the restructuring of the mechanism of our cooperation in practically all its aspects. We have also determined the directions and the tasks of restructuring. A detailed and a very specific discussion on fundamental questions of our cooperation and its restructuring in the interests of all took place only recently at the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of governmental delegations and secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal countries which took part in the CEMA session.

The Central Committee of our communist party and the Soviet Government, Comrade Ryzhkov said, while setting the tasks of restructuring, are constantly taking into account the matters of versatile interaction with the fraternal countries. As was noted at the June 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the restructuring of economic mechanism is called upon to create favorable economic, organizational, and legal conditions for the profound integration of our national economy with the national economies of the fraternal countries.

One can say with confidence, Comrade Ryzhkov continued, that the past session of the CEMA, while having shown the adherence of the socialist countries to the ideals of peaceful creativity, has made its own contribution to establishing an atmosphere of greater trust and mutual understanding in the world community.

In conclusion, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov cordially congratulated all the comrades on the common festive day of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is drawing ever nearer and expressed thanks for the attention being paid to preparing for it in the fraternal countries. Then Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, made a speech. The reception passed in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

Bloc Delegates Speak

PM141251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Second Editionpp 4-5

[TASS report on 13 October opening day of CEMA Session in Moscow: "Integration: Time for Restructuring. 43d (Extraordinary) Sitting of CEMA Session"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Addressing the session, G. Atanasov stressed that the development of scientific and technical progress and the revolutionary changes engendered by it in all areas of the CEMA countries' social and economic development, the need to accelerate and intensify economic growth, and the complex and contradictory world situation—all this objectively demands that socialist economic integration be raised to a qualitatively new level.

We are clearly aware that the restructuring process will be hard. In the process of resolutely updating the integration mechanism we are bound to meet new and insufficiently explored economic phenomena and we will encounter unfamiliar economic situations. This requires an intensification of the purposeful and comprehensive nature of our actions and consistent progress toward the implementation of the common goals of cooperation and integration.

Talking about certain problems of the further restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration, the Bulgarian delegation head noted, in particular, that the main goals that have been formulated for restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration are correctly defined and in the end the projected measures will result in an intensification of the social thrust of integration. We are unanimous, the speaker said, that the work on restructuring the socialist economic integration mechanism must be carried out in stages. Its implementation must be combined with an improvement in the CEMA countries' national economic mechanisms.

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman expressed confidence that the revolutionary inspiration of Great October will also determine the content of work on qualitatively restructuring the mechanism of socialist economic integration and the activity of CEMA.

K. Grosz, spoke about topical tasks on the path of developing the Hungarian national economy. In order to resolve these tasks, the republic is prepared to cooperate with all countries and organizations on an equal basis. K. Grosz placed an accent on the fact that in Hungary's international economic ties, determining significance attaches to economic collaboration with the CEMA countries. In order to develop our country's economy, he said, it is vitally important to make better use of the potential this cooperation has.

Qualitative changes are needed in socialist economic integration. The decisions currently being made are the first stage of restructuring. We consider it particularly important in the upcoming period to elaborate methods for the more intensive implementation of commodity-money relationships and a program for the transformation of the currency-finance and credit system of socialist economic integration.

Fundamental, practical significance also attaches to the creation and widening of direct links between enterprises and scientific research institutes. On this basis it would be possible to make better use in economic ties of the potential provided by the socialist market. The speediest creation of the economic, legal, and financial conditions for this is of vital importance.

The development of socialist economic integration, the Hungarian Council of Ministers chairman continued, is inconceivable without the fundamental transformation of the currency-finance and credit system of cooperation.

He advocated a fundamental revision of the structure and methods of CEMA work and voiced the opinion that the practical tasks needed in order to restructure the cooperation system should be resolved taking into account positive experience in the area.

Vo Van Kiet reported on the renewal processes taking place in Vietnam. He expressed satisfaction that the renewal course taken by the Communist Party of Vietnam accords in many respects with the great cause of restructuring being implemented by the party and people of the Soviet Union and also by the parties and peoples of many other socialist countries. Having epoch-making significance, restructuring and renewal are an urgent demand for the socialist community, for a number of fraternal countries and their mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration.

The Vietnamese delegation leader expressed approval of the elaboration of the collective prospectus for the international socialist division of labor of the CEMA countries through the year 2005. As for the implementation of

cooperation and coordination of plans at three levels, he said further, we believe that this accords with the content of the renewal of the economic management mechanism in Vietnam and will create favorable conditions for developing the initiative of economic organizations in establishing direct links with partners in other countries.

The speech contained self-critical admissions that in the past Vietnam frequently made ineffective use of the assistance given by the fraternal countries.

At the present stage, the speaker continued, all countries agree on the main goals of restructuring, including the acceleration of the process of gradually equalizing and bringing closer together the economic development levels of CEMA countries, primarily the levels of the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia, with the levels of the European CEMA countries. This is one important task reflecting the Council's noble spirit with regard to the developing countries that are CEMA members.

The adoption of a CEMA Session resolution on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration and the activity of CEMA, the speaker believed, opens up a new stage of cooperation and is evidence of the resolve for comprehensive renewal geared to creating a new creative potential and mobilizing our potential to the full.

The coordination of national economic plans is the main instrument for coordinating economic policy and also for forming stable economic and scientific-technical links among the CEMA countries. We see this principle, W. Stoph said, as a most important orientation in the document under discussion. We are in favor of starting preparatory work as soon as possible on coordinating national economic plan for 1991-1995.

Dwelling on questions of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, he named the accelerated development of microelectronics as the main cooperation question. In close cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries, the GDR is making a big effort to create new types of materials, in particular industrial ceramic articles, which will set an international standard, and in biotechnology as well. The GDR attaches great significance to the extensive use of direct links between combines, production associations, and scientific research institutes. GDR combines have all they need to fully exploit, in line with the tasks envisaged by the plan, the potential for cooperation with partners in other CEMA countries.

The GDR Government head supported the provisions in the draft under discussion relating to the substantial enhancement of CEMA's role in the sphere of organizing economic cooperation between our countries and gearing its activity to the solution of strategic issues of cooperation.

Cuban delegation head C.R. Rodriguez then spoke about the need to make more extensive use of the advantages of socialism in the common interest, improve the integration mechanism, and make a great effort to derive benefits from the international socialist division of labor.

It would be no exaggeration to say, he said, that the present Council session is one of the most significant events in CEMA's history. We have to discuss important question of restructuring the mechanism of cooperation, socialist economic integration, and the activity of CEMA. It would be difficult to choose a more suitable moment for such an analysis. Socialism has not yet managed to exploit all its potential, but it is exploiting it.

Cuba experiences a sense of satisfaction in the awareness that it is making a modest contribution to our common cause. In restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration we have proceeded on the basis of the fact that it is necessary to create a long-term basis for rational international socialist division of labor, which is intended to ensure the dynamic and harmonious development of the national economies of each of the CEMA countries.

D. Sodnom said: While attaching great importance generally to the entire range of measures on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation, integration, and the activity of CEMA, the Mongolian side singles out the elaboration of the collective long-term prospectus for the international socialist division of labor. Within its framework a special comprehensive program will be elaborated for multilateral cooperation between the European CEMA countries and Mongolia. Mongolia sees it as a program of coordinated joint actions by the fraternal countries on concentrating their efforts to accelerate the process of gradually bringing closer together and equalizing the level of Mongolia's economic development with the European countries' level.

In this context the Republic is also aware of its responsibility to ensure the maximum mobilization of its own resources and potential and to increase the efficiency of cooperation with the fraternal countries. The decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums have this aim.

The head of the Mongolian delegation went on to note the importance of cooperation among countries in the use of Mongolia's mineral and raw material resources.

Touching on the main avenues of the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration, the speaker noted that questions of coordinating plans are being formulated at a fundamentally new level. It is particularly important to involve the actual producers—enterprises and economic organizations—in work to coordinate plans. This opens up wide opportunities for deepening integration processes in the production sphere.

In accordance with the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, Poland has embarked on a radical restructuring of the national economy, Z. Messner said. Its basic aim is to release social energy and enterprise in order to increase the efficiency of socialist economic management.

The common mainstream of our activity influences mutual cooperation and promotes integration processes. These, in turn, promote the increased efficiency of domestic economic mechanisms in the individual CEMA countries. This is an important interdependence.

The session's draft decisions should reflect some of the proposals submitted earlier, in particular those concerning the economic mechanisms of integration. Work must continue on fully coordinating positions on such important matters as switching to multilateral trade turnover or bringing prices for goods more closely into line with those which apply on world markets. Unless these questions are resolved, the development of our economies' cooperation will come up against substantial and increasingly significant obstacles. Bold, resolute actions are needed here.

We attach great significance, the speaker said, to coordinating economic and scientific and technical policy. We seek to increase the effectiveness of this form of coordination.

The speaker shared the opinion of the Soviet head of government concerning the need to accelerate the elaboration of more effective instruments of integration. It is necessary to work more intensively to translate into practical terms many correct ideas that have been repeated over the years, and to make them part of our day-to-day practice, he said.

The process of preparing the draft documents for the present session, C. Dascalescu said, once again demonstrated the decisive role of our countries' communist and workers' parties in the leadership and intensification of all-around mutual cooperation.

The Romanian delegation assesses positively the draft resolution of the session, which contains valuable, unanimously agreed proposals—in accordance with the collective concerns of the CEMA member countries—on raising cooperation within the CEMA framework to a higher level.

The speech analyzed a number of aspects of deepening fraternal collaboration, optimizing the mechanism for economic and scientific and technical cooperation, and restructuring CEMA. In the Romanian side's opinion, improving cooperation is not an end in itself. It must provide a suitable framework for the resolution by joint efforts principally of concrete questions in the sphere of material production. This requires energetic efforts to implement joint decisions adopted earlier on these questions, and also to realize new potential. That is why, the

speaker continued, while resolutely advocating a constant improvement in the mechanism, forms, and methods of cooperation, we would like to draw attention to the need for questions of concrete production sharing [kooperirovaniye] to be resolved within a specified time, since this is the ultimate goal of our organization's activity.

The head of the Romanian delegation also discussed tasks for improving production specialization and the established shape of the division of labor within CEMA, as well as other problems of economic relations.

After characterizing certain complexities in the preparation of a joint document, L. Strougal said: We believe that in order to overcome weak points, it is necessary within the CEMA framework to raise to a much higher standard the organization of analytical work, which should clarify all the basic objective links in our countries' economic development and cooperation as a whole, as well as the influence of worldwide processes.

Touching on the elaboration of a collective prospectus for the international socialist division of labor, the chairman of the CSSR Government expressed the opinion that its preparation will not be easy, either from the viewpoint of the substance of the question, or from the viewpoint of the time scale. It is a question of a complex task which has not previously been set within CEMA on this scale. Moreover, in the context of restructuring the cooperation mechanism, the significance of this concept increases, since it forms the practical basis for integration.

We agree that the prospectus should be an open international economic document which will be regularly supplemented and enlarged both by tasks and programs with different time scales and by new forms and methods of collaboration. We want to use the formulation of the prospectus to ensure that the Czechoslovak economy functions as an important, specialized center of scientific and technical development within the framework of the community of CEMA member countries. It is our opinion that the implementation of a strategic breakthrough in the development of the Czechoslovak economy is possible only within CEMA.

The speech analyzed currency and financial relations within CEMA, in particular pricing problems and the methods and forms of cooperation which no longer meet the demands of the new stage of development. The view was expressed that in further improving the coordination program efforts should be made to ensure not only that direct ties between enterprises expand, but also that these direct relations between producers on the production-sharing principle are extended to apply to the exchange of goods.

The speeches at the plenary session unanimously stressed the continuing significance for the world's future of the ideas of Great October, whose 70th anniversary is being marked in the context of the stepping up of socialist processes and beneficial changes in the life of the fraternal states and peoples.

The CEMA session will continue on 14 October.

Dascalescu Addresses Moscow CEMA Meeting
AU131958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1901 GMT13 Oct 87

["Romanian Chief Delegate's Address to CMEA Session"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 13/60/6987—The Romanian chief delegate, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, took the floor during the 43rd meeting (Extraordinary) of the CMEA Session devoted especially to examining the problems related to the improvement of the mechanism of multilateral cooperation and socialist economic cooperation, of CMEA activities. The Romanian chief delegate highlighted the outlook and considerations of RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu on the role of a growing cooperation within CMEA, the importance Romania's party and state leadership attaches, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at the CMEA economic summit, to the question of improving the economic and technical-scientific cooperation of the CMEA countries and CMEA activities to the end of ensuring the economic growth of each member country.

The Romanian prime minister referred in his address to important aspects regarding the improvement of multilateral cooperation and of CMEA activities, setting forth Romania's stand in this respect. Emphasis was placed on the idea according to which cooperation must provide, in concordance with the new requirements of intensive development of the national economies, an adequate framework for the settlement, through joint efforts, of important projects of general interest in the sphere of material production.

Particular stress was laid on the need for broader cooperation in solving the questions of fuel, energy and raw materials for all countries, in attaining already in the current five-year plan period this fundamental goal set by the leaderships of the communist and worker parties of the CMEA countries at the economic summit.

Set forth at length were also Romania's considerations on improving production specialization and cooperation in production, a better division of labour within CMEA on the basis of the levels attained in the development of branches in each country so that the existing production units be used at capacity.

Likewise, the importance was stressed Socialist Romania attaches to bettering the activity of coordinating economic plans, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that cooperation activities must contribute to a larger extent to attaining the strategic goals of economic and social development set by the communist and worker parties in CMEA countries, to making best use of the advantages of the socialist international division of labor and to consolidating these countries' position in the world economy.

CEMA Secretary General News Conference
LD150005 Moscow Television Service in Russian
2000 GMT 14 Oct 87

[News conference entitled "CEMA—The Beginning of Restructuring—News Conference in Connection with the End of the 43d Session" with CEMA Secretary General Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev; Kurt Borkh, CEMA deputy secretary; and Yuriy Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, held 14 October in Moscow—recorded]

[Text][Announcer] The 43d Extraordinary CEMA Session, devoted to restructuring the mechanism for the multifaceted cooperation and economic integration of our fraternal countries, has ended in Moscow. At the news conference that took place immediately after the session ended, Comrade Sychev, CEMA secretary general, said:

[Sychev] The necessity for such restructuring, the necessity for a substantial renovation of forms and methods of economic cooperation and of CEMA's work, was stressed at the working meeting that took place last November, 10-11 November 1986, in Moscow, between leaders of the fraternal parties of socialist countries, which are CEMA members. What is the essence of those decisions adopted by the session today?

It will probably be correct to note first and foremost the following circumstances: An important result of the session's work has become what was noted, stressed—the need for a conceptual approach to define the directions, methods, and forms of further development and to deepen our mutual economic cooperation and socialist economic integration. This was reflected in the decision adopted by the session—I will add, for my part, a very important decision—on working out a collective idea of an international socialist division of labor for the period from 1991 to 2005. You naturally understand that, until this idea is finally worked out, it is generally rather complicated to talk about its detailed content, but one can already say the following with all certainty: The participants in the session agreed that this document ought to reflect the aims and content of a coordinated economic policy in those spheres that are of mutual interest to CEMA member countries.

A line has been confirmed in the session's decisions as a whole for the more active use of price, currency, and financial instruments of our cooperation, and understandably all of these questions can—and this is true for other questions too—only be resolved on a mutually beneficial basis. Therefore, here as nowhere else, the approach formulated in the old saying: Look Before You Leap is an appropriate one. I would especially like to stress the principal importance of the active involvement of cooperation as the basic economic link between associations, enterprises, and organizations. It will be implemented by means of developing, on a contractual basis, production and scientific and technological cooperation, with a wide use of direct ties via the creation by interested countries of joint enterprises, international associations, joint scientific research organizations, etc.

[Announcer] Journalists' questions were then answered.

[Journalist] Could you please say something about the problem of differences in prices between the fraternal countries? As is known, this is an obstacle to cooperation.

[Kurt Borkh] In replying to this question which is, of course, important for the development of direct links between enterprises, I would like to proceed from the general directives of the session that has just ended its work. The countries unanimously affirmed that the principles of price formation that were adopted as far back as the ninth session of the council have justified themselves in practice, in the trade and economic relations between CEMA countries. The session confirmed that these principles will continue to apply, at least in the current stage. This means that they must be used as a guide by the heads of enterprises and collectives which establish direct links. However, joint production during the development of direct links can take many different forms, and in this case there is, of course, the possibility of using prices determined by contract. These contractual prices can take into account to a certain extent expenditures that occur at individual plants, and, of course, they can be based on the extent of involvement by individual partners. That is, they can be established by contracts concluded in each specific case.

[Journalist] Central television, the "Vremya" program. I have a question for Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is well-known that the integrational processes of the CEMA countries are proceeding considerably more slowly than in the Common Market countries. I have come across figures showing that in machinebuilding products 40-50 percent of them are produced on a cooperative basis in the Common Market countries, whereas here in the CEMA countries this figure barely reached 10 %. As has already been stated here, CEMA is now almost 39 years old, so how can this be explained?

[Shiryayev] To a considerable extent we are coming up against the consequences of antiquated economic mechanisms in our countries. If we look attentively at the mechanisms that have been operating in our countries—they are now being refashioned and reformed—we will not find in these mechanisms any precisely expressed incentives or levers to encourage cooperation.

To be specific, where and when could the head of an enterprise say with satisfaction that he had overfulfilled the plan for the production of various assemblies and spare parts by a certain amount? Everything was planned in finished items. A million tractors, say, or automobiles. That sounds good. But a billion spare parts does not sound particularly good. Today the approach is changing in our countries. Therefore, I think that one of the reasons lay in the shortcomings of the national economic mechanisms. Now these shortcomings are being overcome. Now, with the economic management system to which we are transferring in the USSR, these mistakes will not continue.

[Journalist] It is known that talks between CEMA and the EEC on establishing contacts are proceeding successfully. In the event of a positive result, what will this give our countries?

[Sychev] I would note three factors that will ensure for us the establishment of relations between CEMA and the EEC. First of all is the creation of more favorable conditions for trade between our countries. Second, the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC would open up the road to implementing large pan-European projects in the most varied fields, for example, in the field of cooperation in environmental protection, transport, power engineering, science and technology, and so on. Incidentally, at the international meetings which I have mentioned great attention was paid to perspectives for the development of such cooperation. Finally, the third very important circumstance that must be borne in mind—a perfectly obvious circumstance—is the fact that the establishment of relations between CEMA and the EEC, the signing of a CEMA-EEC declaration, would have a most positive influence on the political climate in Europe and, consequently, on the whole world.

Strougal Assesses 'Success' of Session
LD141854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1520 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] The 43d Extraordinary session of CEMA ended in Moscow today. After its completion, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the session, granted an interview to Czechoslovak journalists in which he assessed the results of the session and described the contribution of the Czechoslovak delegation. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The question is what sort of criteria one should use at such a complicated international session in which 10 parties are to reach agreement on fundamental strategic issues. There were two strategic issues on the agenda: a mechanism for international integration, that is, for socialist economic integration; and a comprehensive program for scientific-technical advancement. These two fundamental problems are interlinked. The Czechoslovak standpoint is that of further specification, to speed up progress.

I must, however, say that a number of objective and subjective reasons—whether national considerations, national interests, differences in economic standards, or differing degrees of theoretical elaboration of some issues—obviously led to certain compromises which basically show that the fundamental goals are, in general, set out correctly.

Now we have less than a year before the Prague session of the Council. Next year the session of the Council is to be held in Prague. It is necessary to work intensively on the implementation of the conclusions. These are very important issues as they are interlinked with the entire process of acceleration and the process of restructuring which naturally is taking place in all countries, although the level of intensity and the norms differ. But in the end the principles are the same. I would say that we can be satisfied with our progress, but we can also be dissatisfied, as we could have gone further with regard to some issues. When all is said and done, the majority of the participants really share these views. This, however, is a positive feature because it seems that we shall be in agreement during the process of implementation.

Naturally, the delegation is not working in a vacuum and has not been working only since Monday or Tuesday last week. It has also been working within the Executive Committee; comrades were working in commissions where they promoted much more progressive intervention in the international mechanism, in particular in the area of controlling and regulating the entire comprehensive program of scientific-technical advancement, which is delayed a bit. The preparatory stage took too long. This program is an inseparable part of the process of acceleration in all countries. From this viewpoint we have discussed ways of controlling this process as it is overly bureaucratic and too detailed and as such it does not make it possible to manage all parts of the individual program using the current methods of management that

predominate in a number of states at this stage. Therefore, we have agreed that, based on the principled solution of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress, it is necessary to work out complete programs and to control centrally the main issues. This means that on the different levels—the center, ministries, production economic units, and individual enterprises—it is necessary to divide responsibility and also to debureaucratize contractual relations which are very complicated and sometimes not binding from the economic point of view. From this viewpoint I believe that it is important that we have agreed that the comprehensive program must be given an economic form in which economic effects are defined in order to provide those who deal on the theoretical level, whether in pure research or in applied forms, and above all, the producers with a guarantee of knowledge of the price of production, selling prices, and at which markets products will be sold.

I want to say in general that the Council session was successful, it made progress, but a lot of work awaits us in the coming 9 months. [end recording]

Dascalescu Meets Gorbachev in Moscow
AU141639 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1557 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 14/60/1987—During the interview Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, had on Wednesday with the heads of the delegations and the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and worker parties attending the 43rd (Extraordinary) Meeting of the CMEA Session, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu conveyed him a cordial salute and the best wishes of health and success from RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

Warmly thanking, Mikhail Gorbachev requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial message of friendship and the best wishes of health and success in the activity he carries on at head of the RCP and the Romanian state.

Correction to Messner CEMA Speech

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Poland's Messner Speaks," published in the 14 October Soviet Daily Report, page 18:

paragraph three, first sentence:....stated that the cohesion of the socialist... (changing "values" to "cohesion")

Gerasimov Discusses West Berlin, Shikhany

Comments on Berlin Wall

LD141046 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0915 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct (TASS)— Reports have appeared recently in the FRG mass information media with reference to a statement by an official of the Soviet permanent mission in Geneva, saying to the effect that the "Berlin Wall" may shortly disappear. The FRG press has distorted the spokesman's statements. A TASS diplomatic correspondent today asked Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, to present the Soviet viewpoint on this question, which was dealt with on Tuesday during a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center.

The special nature of the situation in West Berlin consists of the fact that the city, surrounded by GDR territory, continues to be under the occupation rule of the three Western powers, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Under the conditions of an open border between the GDR and West Berlin, which existed until 13 August 1961, the city was used for undertaking subversion against the socialist German state and its Eastern neighbors. It was turned into a hotbed of tension in Europe and became a source of political crises. In erecting defensive structures on the border with West Berlin, the GDR introduced the kind of control which usually takes place on the borders of any sovereign state. This act was undertaken in full conformity with international standards, and it did not violate anyone's rights.

The measures adopted by the GDR substantially reduced the level of tension in the situation surrounding West Berlin, which in its turn fostered the conclusion of the Quadripartite Agreement by the governments of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and France, on 3 September 1971. The Quadripartite Agreement precisely defines the status of the city. It stresses that the western sectors of Berlin are, as before, not a constituent part of the FRG, that it will continue not to be governed by it, and links between the city and the FRG must be maintained and developed taking into account precisely this provision.

The Quadripartite Agreement has exerted and continues to exert a stabilizing influence on the situation in the center of Europe, and on relations between East and West, Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed. It has also made it possible to considerably improve West Berlin's external links, including with the GDR and its capital. However, attempts to emasculate its key provisions and upset the balance of interests of its participants, fixed by the Quadripartite Agreement, lead to a complication of the situation. For this reason, we are resolutely opposed by any actions which might violate the spirit and letter of this important document of international law.

Of course, the Soviet Union does not intend to obstruct the development of links between West Berlin and its inhabitants and the outside world, nor the inclusion of this city in the common European process, Gennadiy Gerasimov said. We ourselves maintain lively relations with it. The main thing in this respect is to rigidly follow the Quadripartite Agreement.

Shikhany, U.S. Reaction

LD141515 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that in Washington they had apparently been unhappy with the Soviet Union inviting a large group of reporters, experts and diplomats to a military facility at Shikhany earlier this month to show them samples of Soviet chemical warfare agents.

The spokesman, Gennadiy Gerasimov, backed up his observation by citing critical remarks by his State Department opposite number Charles Redman who claimed that the Soviet Union concealed its chemical weapons stocks and had demonstrated only the older weapons.

Gerasimov, who is chief of the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said the arms displayed at Shikhany were the real range of Soviet chemical munitions. "If some people have found them obsolete, this only serves to give the lie to Western assertions that the Soviet Union is far ahead in modernizing chemical weapons," he added.

"No country, not even the United States, has declared the size of its chemical weapons stocks. The figures appearing in the press are nothing more than guess-work. This is why there are simply no grounds for asserting that the Soviet Union has more chemical weapons than, say, the United States," the Soviet spokesman said.

"This country is prepared to declare the size of its toxins stocks, but we suggest doing this, as envisaged in a draft convention on banning these arms, not later than 30 days after its entry into force. We agree to do this on condition that the convention is signed and becomes valid," he stressed.

Debunking Redman's claims of U.S. openness on chemical weapons, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that while American experts had already visited a Soviet military chemical facility, Soviet experts were yet to visit a similar U.S. facility at Thoele, Utah.

"We hope that the visit will take place as planned, in mid-November," Gerasimov said.

International Situation: Questions and Answers
LD100940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0930 GMT 9 Oct 87

["International Situation—Questions and Answers" program presented by foreign policy commentator Igor Surguchev, with Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Stepanovich Nikanorov, deputy editor of the foreign desk of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA; "colleague" Aleksandr Korshunov, not further identified; journalist Igor Charikov; and "colleagues" Vladimir Fadeyev, Sergey Pravdin, and Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Surguchev] Today, as usual, we have a packed mail bag. [passage omitted]

A number of people who have written to us, in particular labor veteran comrade Glebov from Leningrad and Aleksandr Levshin from the town of Reutov near Moscow, say that in developing its peaceful initiatives, the USSR should unilaterally halt nuclear tests for military purposes. They believe that our country already has enough nuclear might to deal a crushing retaliatory blow to a potential aggressor. I have asked Lt Col Vladimir Stepanovich Nikanorov, deputy editor of the foreign desk of *Krasnaya Zvezda*, to reply to these inquiries. Over to you, Vladimir Stepanovich.

[Nikanorov] It is true that more than enough nuclear weapons have been accumulated in the world. There are already enough stockpiles of weapons to destroy all life on earth several times over. But the road to genuine security does not lie at all in the endless buildup of these lethal arsenals; on the contrary, it lies in reducing and destroying them. Soviet and U.S. experts who made a special study of the relationship between strategic stability and the size of nuclear arsenals recently came to the unanimous view that 95% of all the United States' and USSR's nuclear armaments could be eliminated without upsetting stability in any way.

The Soviet point of view is that one should not even leave 5%, for the sake of achieving a qualitatively different stability which does not threaten humanity with suicide. This is precisely what the specific program for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons proposed by the Soviet Union is directed toward. Why, in that case, does the Soviet Union carry out nuclear blasts to improve military technology, and is there not a discrepancy here between what it says and what it does? Let us say right away that there is no discrepancy between statements and actions here. Our country remains a committed supporter of a full halt to all nuclear tests as a most important immediate step toward achieving the main objective of restraining the nuclear arms race and the subsequent full elimination of these arms.

Soviet nuclear blasts are a forced measure, dictated exclusively by security interests. Let us recall what happened. From August 1985 to February of this year,

the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts was in force. For 18 months there was silence at the Soviet nuclear test sites. But the United States, which refused to join the moratorium, carried out more than a score of nuclear tests for exclusively military purposes in that period. At the same time, intensive work was done on the other side of the Atlantic not just to develop [razrabotka] new nuclear warheads, but also to create [sozdaniye], as a part of the SDI program, space-based strike armaments—nuclear-triggered X-ray lasers.

U.S. specialists labored energetically to develop [sozdaniye] a new weapon capable of hitting targets in space and on earth. One cannot ignore these intensive nuclear preparations, if only because Soviet inaction at a time when the U.S. nuclear programs are being pushed ahead could at a certain stage lead to the Pentagon strategists gaining the dangerous illusion that they had acquired the longed-for military superiority. Who can guarantee that on the other side of the ocean there will not emerge some hotheads who, under the influence of this illusion, will succumb to the temptation of using force of arms to resolve in their own favor the historical dispute between capitalism and socialism?

In these conditions our country considered it impossible to show infinite unilateral restraint, for that would contain the menace of inflicting serious damage to the security of the USSR and its allies. Such are the reasons which led to ending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. These, and these reasons alone, explain the continuation of Soviet nuclear tests in the interests of further improving military technology.

Our position is invariable: If the United States ceases nuclear tests, the USSR will any day, any month, be ready on a reciprocal basis to stop the implementation of its program of such tests. I would like to add that at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations held last month in Washington, the sides agreed to start full-scale, stage-by-stage bilateral negotiations on limitation and, ultimately, total cessation of nuclear tests, by 1 December 1987. In the course of these negotiations, the sides propose as a first step to agree on effective measures of monitoring [kontrol], which would make it possible to ratify the 1974 Soviet-U.S. treaty on limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests, and the treaty on underground nuclear nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. In the future it is planned to start coming to agreement on subsequent interim limitations on nuclear tests, on the way toward the final goal—the total cessation of nuclear tests.

Expressing his evaluation of the agreement reached, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, said: This is a very big step ahead in a most important sphere. But we would prefer another, fundamental solution—the immediate cessation of all nuclear tests and nuclear explosions. This would be a truly historic solution.

[Surguchev] Vladimir Stepanovich, I would like you to answer the following question from our listeners: Why do the Warsaw Pact countries, particularly the USSR, let Western military representatives on their territory to conduct inspections while not sending such inspection groups to the NATO countries? This question is from (Ivan Antonovich Parfyanovich), from Izhevsk, and (Ivan Ivanovich Fedorov), from Volgograd.

[Nikanorov] At the end of August this year, a four-man U.S. inspection group attended Soviet troop exercises carried out on the territory of Belorussia. On what basis were U.S. representatives present in the Soviet troop dispositions? The basis of this is a document adopted by participant states at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. This document is a detailed package of political and military measures aimed toward reducing the danger of military confrontation and assisting the solution of urgent tasks in Europe. These are politically binding. In accordance with the Stockholm document, a response must be given to requests for an inspection within no more than 24 hours. Within 36 hours of transmitting a request, the inspection group must be permitted to enter the territory of the receiving state. The document also stipulates a number of other conditions, which, incidentally, the Soviet Union fulfills scrupulously.

The fact that this inspection was carried out is of great political significance, first and foremost as a confirmation of the effectiveness and efficacy of the Stockholm conference decisions, and as convincing testimony of the USSR's firm intention to implement those decisions.

It should be underlined that the USSR, like the other socialist states which are signatories to the Stockholm document, has the right to conduct similar inspections. The other day the Soviet Union made use of this right. A group of Soviet military inspectors visited Turkey between 5-7 October. The principle of reciprocity will evidently continue to be observed.

[Surguchev] Now we will deal with events in Afghanistan. Judging by the letters our program has received, there is a genuinely great amount of attention being paid to what is happening in and around that country today. Some are forced to take up the pen by anxiety for the fate of our southern neighbor which has been drawn into an undeclared war at the malicious will of international imperialism; others, and there are quite a few of them, are compelled to write to the editorial office because of their doubt as to the correctness of the course of national reconciliation being pursued by the present Afghan government.

(Viktor Rudolfovich Protasov) from the town of (Gafurovo), in the Tajik SSR asks: Why is it that in your broadcasts you always assert that the Soviet military contingent was sent to Afghanistan at the request of its government? At that time the country was ruled by

Amin. He could not possibly have requested assistance from the USSR. Comrade (Protasov) goes on to ask: Why is it that those who are released from prison by amnesty enjoy equal rights with the rest of the citizens. Where will a coalition government take the country if it is to be formed? Will we not have to render Afghanistan assistance again; and does not the fact that out of 4.5 million refugees only 60,000 have returned to their homeland point to the failure of the policy of national reconciliation?

(Valentina Ivanovna Melnikova) from the town of Balashikha in the Moscow Oblast notes in her letter: You assert that our troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as the United States and Pakistan stop interfering in Afghanistan's affairs. But you are well aware that they will never cease their interference since the present regime in that country is not to their liking. Would it not be better to bring our soldiers back to their homeland and just leave instructors there?, Comrade Melnikova writes. You can see what a lot of different questions we have. I will ask my colleague Vladimir Fadeyev to answer them.

[Fadeyev] I will start with the last letter. The conditions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops have long been made public by the Soviet and Afghan sides. It will be carried out as soon as an accord is reached on the cessation of armed incursions and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and on a guarantee that they will not be resumed. At the most recent round in the Afghan-Pakistan talks held in September in Geneva, the participants came very close to the question of a timetable for the return of our soldiers to their homeland. I remind you that Afghanistan wants to cut the withdrawal term to 16 months, while Pakistan insists it should be 8. It is known that agreement on that count has not yet been reached, but this does not mean that it is out of the question. It is clear to everyone that if we withdraw our troops without making any conditions the counterrevolution will immediately apply efforts to deprive the people of all their revolutionary gains, to destroy party, youth and women's organizations, and to return the country and the people to the former times of deprivation of rights and the cruellest exploitation. The following question arises: Surely that is not what tens of thousands of the best sons and daughters of the Afghan people struggled and shed their blood for? Did our boys perish in the Afghan mountains and deserts so that Afghanistan could return to its medieval past? As far as the ability of the Afghan Army to defend its country from bandits is concerned, the situation is this: If the bandits did not receive powerful support from the United States, Pakistan, and other countries, including the very latest armaments, the Afghan Army and militia would have established law and order in the country long ago. This would have brought with it peace. The trouble is that throughout the more than 8 years that the undeclared war has lasted the counterrevolution has constantly received all kinds of assistance. New bandit units are recruited from among the Afghan refugees. It should

not be forgotten that in the Pakistani and Iranian refugee camps a generation of young people has already grown up, young people who are capable of taking up arms and whose awareness, as they are far from their homeland, has been stupefied by hostile propaganda.

The idea that Valentina Ivanovna Melnikova expresses in her letter that the United States and Pakistan will never give up their plans in Afghanistan tells us that she has a good knowledge of the nature of imperialism. It would, however, be wrong to resign oneself to that as something inevitable. I also feel sure that the success of the policy of national reconciliation may make substantial amendments to the course of events. In the final count, it is not simply a question of how many refugees have already returned to their homeland, having responded to that policy. Incidentally, Comrade (Protasov) is mistaken when he gives the number of refugees who have returned as 60,000: Today there are almost 85,000. This indicates yet again that although moving slowly, the process is moving surely in the planned direction. Also the number of bandits going over to the side of the people's authorities is growing daily.

These changes are not taking place as quickly as one would like, but the main thing is the fact that for the moment there is no alternative to the policy of national reconciliation. One can criticize some things about it, those opposed to it may not entirely agree with it. They may not agree with everything about it, but those who do not like it have not proposed anything to replace it except their rejection of national reconciliation. What are they proclaiming? That the Afghans should fight to the very last? And for the sake of what? For the sake of restoring the Feudal system? The people of Afghanistan no longer want that. The present government is ready to form a coalition government with the participation of forces formerly and presently hostile to it—on certain conditions, of course. But the main thing is that it would be on a common patriotic platform. This is the reason why it gives equal civil rights, even to those who have committed a crime against the people but who are sincerely repentant.

Comrade (Protasov) has doubts regarding the truth of the Amin Government's request to us for assistance. Such are the truths of history: He turned to us for assistance no less than 10 times. It is another matter that by that time he himself had already made many mistakes and committed crimes against his own people, implanting repression and oppression against those in the country who did not accept the ideas of the April revolution instantaneously. It was at that time that a certain section of the people took up arms, coming out against the new authorities they identified with Amin. The Soviet Union refused to render assistance to Amin until external enemies of Democratic Afghanistan exploited the situation and started an undeclared war against him, taking advantage of the disorder and turmoil in the country. When the situation began to menace the integrity of Afghanistan, its sovereignty, we came to its aid.

[Surguchev] Comrade (Adler), from Izhevsk, asks us to talk about the theory of Eurocommunism. In meeting this request, we will give only a general idea of this concept, with no pretence at a profound analysis. It emerged in the seventies in the communist movement of Western European countries, and was an attempt to find a way to socialism that would correspond to the specific nature of the conditions in the developed capitalist countries. However, this creative search acquired an opportunistic orientation. The concept of Eurocommunism was based upon a denial of the historical experience of the CPSU and the experience of socialist construction in the countries of real socialism, and also the scientifically-based Marxist-Leninist theory of the general laws of socialist revolution. The adherents of Eurocommunism also came out against the organizational principles of a Leninist-type party, and against the class criteria in approaches to foreign policy problems. They adhered to the view that capitalism had allegedly exhausted reserves of its development to such a degree that the smallest shift to the left by even a limited reform already heralds a decisive victory over the power of monopoly.

Life has shown the bankruptcy of Eurocommunism theory, which in its time gave rise to serious disagreements in the communist movement. The term Eurocommunism is not now used in the majority of Communist parties.

ICFTU Leader Describes Talk With Gorbachev
LD091444 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—As trade union leaders we deal with problems of peace, of human rights. Therefore we understand the idea Gorbachev expressed in today's conversation that disarmament is the means of saving resources to channel them for the purposes of economic and social progress, as well as key to greater liberalization, greater democratization in all countries, said secretary general of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) John Vanderveken of Belgium. He spoke today in the press-centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry at a press-conference of ICFTU delegation that arrived at Moscow for a meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Mikhail Gorbachev made an extremely detailed and complete analysis of the overall situation in the world, describing in detail the processes taking place in the Soviet Union, the head of ICFTU delegation went on to say. Special attention was paid to such an important factor as international security. In this connection we welcomed agreement in principle between the USSR and the USA on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, he said. Moreover, we welcomed measures that are being taken on the Soviet Union's initiative for stringent verification of the disarmament process.

ICFTU, a trade union association in which 97 countries participate and which has a membership of nearly 85 million, adopted the decision to take special efforts toward achieving peace on earth which stems from a sincere wish of the working people to implement the slogan advanced by ICFTU in 1949: "Bread, peace, freedom". We received with much satisfaction a positive appraisal of this activity of ours by Gorbachev.

In the framework of our peace-making efforts, we already had meetings with the leaderships of the United Nations Organization and NATO, ICFTU secretary general said. Now we had an interesting conversation in Moscow with the Soviet leader. It lasted for two hours and a half. We intend later to meet President of the United States Ronald Reagan and leader of the Non-aligned Movement Robert Mugabe. We are confident that peace is an indispensable condition for economic freedom and social justice, John Vanderveken said.

Secretary General of the British Trades Union Congress Norman Willis said he was inspired by the fact that the Soviet leader was aware in what direction the efforts to create conditions for real disarmament should be taken. It is a very competent leader, the leader who excellently realizes the interests of his country that we met in the Kremlin, he said.

Norman Willis described the event he witnessed in Moscow last February, the event which impressed him much. In winter frost a girl in a wedding dress was laying flowers to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall. The British trade union leader said it became clear to him what is the Soviet people's attitude to war, why is it that they declare so actively for disarmament.

The Arctic is the region where arms buildup takes place, therefore it was with special interest that I viewed the proposals for the reduction of military activity that were set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Murmansk, said Chairman of the Canadian Labour Congress Shirley Carr. The trade union leader welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal to turn the Arctic into a nuclear weapons free zone.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke with great openness about the need to consider the possibility of serious cuts in sea-based missiles in the northern seas, as well as about the need for measures for confidence building in the area. Shirley Carr expressed the confidence that representatives of northern countries could contribute to the solution of this problem.

The Swedish trade union movement has been declaring over many years for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern countries, therefore the Soviet stand on this matter is of extreme importance to us, Erik Karlsson, international secretary of the Swedish Trade Union Congress, said at the press conference. We agree that it is necessary to use every opportunity for the reduction of

military activity in the northern seas and we hope that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe can be attained, Erik Karlsson said.

Zagladin Cited at Opening of Symposium
PM121841 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 p 3

[N. Tsvetkov report: "Guarantees For a Peaceful Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the international symposium entitled "Great October in the Affairs of Restructuring," organized by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Countries of Asia and Africa, began its work in Moscow. The symposium is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Its participants include A.R. Sharqawi, president of the AAPSO, N.A. Razzaq, general secretary of the AAPSO, and prominent social and political figures from the countries of Asia, Africa, and the Near East.

The direct continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution, restructuring is in essence a profound revolutionary process because it embraces all spheres of social life, V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, noted at the opening of the symposium. We understand, the speaker stressed, that restructuring, while being an internal affair of the Soviet Union, also has great international significance. For the strengthening of the base of socialism as a whole depends on its success, as does the increased attractiveness of the new social system and the consolidation of the foundations of the socialist peace policy. Therefore, Soviet people regard the implementation of restructuring as their national and international duty. [passage omitted]

UN Representative Addresses Debt Problem
LD141458 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 14 TASS—TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernysev reports:

During a debate in the second U.N. General Assembly Committee (Economic and Financial) on one of the most important items on the agenda—foreign debt crisis and development—delegates point out that the colossal burden of debts (1.2 trillion dollars) looming large over the developing world can throttle the economy of dozens of Asian, African and Latin American countries, creates an explosive situation in the international crediting, monetary and fiscal, and trade mechanism and through it in the entire system of international economic and political relations.

Representatives of developing countries, among them Nigeria, Mexico, Morocco, Jamaica, Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] and Peru, said that the catastrophic debt problem

was generated in conditions of neo-colonial exploitation and inequality and brought about the pumping out of the developing world's national incomes and wealth. The situation was formed when the accumulated debts cannot be either paid off or recovered on the initial credit lending terms and the foreign debt crisis is developing in a closed vicious circle. A further increase in the size of debts is spurred by the arms race which diverts resources from the development purposes.

E. Obminskiy, a representative of the USSR, spoke about the need for a joint quest for ways of a just and reliable settlement of the most involved debt and monetary situation on the democratic basis, in the interests of the socio-economic development of peoples across the world.

The Soviet Union, he said, favours a political settlement of the debt problem in the context of restructuring the entire system of international economic relations on the principles of justice and equality of all nations irrespective of the path chosen by them and the achieved level of development. In focussing one more time the attention of the world community on the immoral nature of the situation where the reckless arms race keeps going against a backdrop of poverty and want in which the majority of mankind live, the USSR suggests getting down unreservedly to elaborating the principles of using part of the funds released as a result of slashing military spending for purposes of development. This is precisely the way this issue is raised in the idea of developing a concept of international economic security.

Special UN Meeting on Disarmament Suggested
LD141939 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 14 TASS—The Soviet Union has proposed at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly to convene—after necessary preparations—a special meeting or meetings of the Security Council, probably at foreign ministers' level to discuss goals and tasks in the field of nuclear disarmament.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy today told the First Committee (Political and Security, including disarmament) of the General Assembly that, along with issues of reducing and eliminating nuclear arms, the proposed exchange of views could outline specific measures aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons and ensuring universal guarantees to prevent their re-emergence.

The 1990's could become a decade of building a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world, he said.

The Soviet delegation fully supported the view of other countries that the shift towards disarmament on the bilateral Soviet-American basis, now apparent, not only favoured the application of greater multilateral efforts to

attain security through disarmament, but also, being to a large extent their result, was being viewed as an organic integral part of the invigoration of such efforts in all directions.

Internationalization of the effort to ensure security in the military and all other spheres of international relations was an objective requirement stemming from growing interdependence of nations, from the realities of the nuclear and space age, the said.

"It is the imperative of the time to bring military and political behaviour of nuclear states in line with the principled conclusion that nuclear war should not be fought and there would be no winners in that war," Petrovskiy observed.

Strict compliance with the ABM Treaty, he noted, was a necessary condition for preventing an arms race in space. "Proceeding from the global significance of the problem, the USSR, like the overwhelming majority of U.N. member states, favours active negotiations on its solution at the Conference on Disarmament.

Creating a world space organization that would monitor the efforts to prevent the space arms race and coordinate the peaceful exploration of outer space would help the international community to secure, in an effective and comprehensive way, the peaceful study of outer space."

The Soviet representative stressed the importance of concluding as soon as possible the negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament, now on the finishing straight, to work out a convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.

The Conference on Disarmament, Petrovskiy said, was the forum that should internationalize efforts to build a nuclear-free world. "We suggest that it operate around the year and become in the future a standing universal body of disarmament talks.

The third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament should make a great contribution to invigorating a dialogue on ways of reaching security for all in the military field.

The invigoration of multilateral actions on disarmament demands revving up the entire international mechanism of disarmament, searching constructively for ways and means to build a nuclear-free world on the basis of the balance of interests and the safeguarding of the security of all nations."

UNGA General Political Discussion Assessed
PM141143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Shalnev dispatch: "United Nations: Working With One Another"]

[Text] New York—Dozens of speeches have been heard during the general political discussion under the arches of the huge hall where the meetings of the 42d UN

General Assembly are under way. Ministers of foreign affairs, prime ministers, and presidents have spoken.

The discussion will end 9 October and by that time the representatives of practically all the UN member countries will have spoken. Although it is early to draw definitive conclusions, it is possible to talk a little about the trends which have already emerged or are emerging.

First one must not fail to pay attention to the fact that there was not, perhaps, a single speech which did not mention the achievement by Moscow and Washington of an accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. However, almost every speech, after words of praise regarding the superpowers, which have jointly displayed a constructive attitude, continued with the word "but..." The spark of enthusiasm for the fact that for the first time in history nuclear arms will not merely be limited but also reduced and destroyed highlighted the alarm at the gigantic arsenals of strategic arms that remain. It is a question not only of the arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. These two powers bear the main responsibility for nuclear disarmament. But, after justly mentioning this, Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, added: "...The decision to eliminate nuclear weapons, if such a decision is adopted by other countries which possess nuclear weapons, would be an important contribution to the cause of guaranteeing peace" on the planet. R. Malile, Albanian minister of foreign affairs, stressed: "...It is necessary for an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles to be accompanied by other steps in the disarmament sphere."

It is no coincidence that I singled out the Albanian delegate's speech. Journalists' attention was drawn not by this thesis, which was voiced in the speeches by other countries' representatives. Attention was drawn by what *The New York Times* reporter Paul Lewis called a "desire to lessen their isolation" in the world arena. Phrases along the lines that Albania is prepared "in principle for bilateral and multilateral meetings and talks" on the problems of the Balkans or that Albania "welcomes the development of international relations" would have remained, as P. Lewis remarked, "practically unnoticed if they had come from any other country. But in the case of Albania they assume, from diplomats' viewpoint, a particular significance and meaning." While agreeing with my colleague from *The New York Times*, I will add: The Albanian minister's speech reflects a trend which has been distinctly visible at the present session—the trend toward a real unification of UN countries' efforts in resolving the problems facing mankind. In resolving them together. This, it seems to me, is the second main element which logically gives rise to a third: A forum for resolving problems does exist. It is the United Nations.

No speech failed to touch on the role of the United Nations. Let me cite the speech by S. Dhanabalan, Singapore minister of foreign affairs. "I think," he said, "that the United Nations' role is important. It is cynical

and a serious mistake to think of this role as immaterial." I would like to quote Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone: "It is, unfortunately, true that the United Nations has not fully justified the expectations invested in its creation. It is easy to criticize the United Nations. But if the United Nations did not exist, how could we maintain order in today's complex world? Where would we find a forum at which the countries of the entire world could express their own viewpoint, a forum to establish bridges between East and West, between North and South?"

The idea is clear: Despite all its failures and miscalculations, the United Nations possesses huge potential which has, however, not been tapped to the requisite degree, which largely explains these failures and miscalculations. Is there a way out of this situation facing the United Nations, a situation described as critical by one of the delegates?

Indisputably there is. Concrete proposals in this context are contained in M.S. Gorbachev's recently published article "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World" and also in the speech delivered at the session by E.A. Shevardnadze. Of course, what we are proposing is not a definitive prescription. We are open to any suggestions if they will enable us to reach the goal, which, strictly speaking, caused the United Nations to be formed—the goal of ensuring lasting peace in the world.

But judging by the way in which our proposals have been met, they conform with many countries' idea of the means to sharply boost the United Nations' effectiveness. Furthermore, the speeches of a number of deputies with whom I had conversations in the lobby voiced the thought that it is very reassuring that the Soviet Union, as can be seen from its proposals, is stepping up and broadening its interest in the United Nations.

The situation is changing. One cannot fail to see this. The new thinking is making headway. Incidentally the juxtaposition of these two words—"new thinking"—was used several times in his speech at the session by H.-D. Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, who said: "The new thinking, which stems from the understanding that we can only survive by acting with one another and not against one another, is increasingly guiding our actions."

Peace Policy Lauded, Detractors Criticized
PM141529 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian
No 40, 2-8 Oct 87 (Signed to Press 1 Oct 87) p 1

[Editorial: "People's Diplomacy in Action"]

[Text] It was 10 years ago, in October 1977, that our motherland's new constitution came into force. Article 28 of it proclaimed: "The USSR steadfastly pursues a Leninist policy of peace, and advocates strengthening of security for the peoples and broad international cooperation." The main tasks set for Soviet foreign policy

included the attainment of general and complete disarmament and the consistent implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

It was no accident that these tenets were enshrined in our country's basic law. They expressed the Soviet people's sincere desire to rise above the mistrust which undermines the foundations of international security, to achieve a fundamental turnabout from arms race to disarmament in international relations, and to eliminate the threat of nuclear war hanging increasingly close over mankind. Realistic Philosophy of Peace [subhead]

The restructuring which spread to all spheres of Soviet society's life after the 27th CPSU Congress has also affected our foreign policy. It has acquired a new dynamism and has become more active and decisive in seeking opportunities to strengthen peace and develop international cooperation. The revolutionary changes occurring within the Soviet Union, having generated tremendous interest and sympathy among the broadest public strata abroad, favor the success of our foreign policy initiatives. The concept of new thinking elaborated in our country, which emphasizes the importance of a pan-human approach toward key world problems, has generated the broadest of responses. People perceive it as an approach making it possible to overcome the narrowminded bloc or national views of the world situation. At the meeting with representatives of the French public, M.S. Gorbachev said:

"We are offering no utopia. We are offering a realistic philosophy, realistic initiatives. I believe that this policy will make headway. Primarily because the peoples are tired of tension, of the burden of militarization, of confrontation."

Thanks to the new approach, the Soviet Union together with other countries have already succeeded in resolving several situations which seemed to have reached an impasse. Finally, there has been success in the particularly important section of disarmament.

The agreement in principle reached between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is in itself of primary importance. If it were implemented, there would be a sharp reduction of tension in Europe and significant decline of the danger of a clash in a region where the NATO and Warsaw Pact Organization forces confront one another. The elimination of 2,000 nuclear warheads and hundreds of missiles would make it possible to reduce the pyramid of arms to be found on European soil.

But it is, perhaps, an equally important fact that the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. accord would be the first real and specific step toward reducing the arms of two countries which largely determine the political atmosphere in the world—the USSR and the United

States. The adversaries of improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations emphasize the modest nature of future reductions and maliciously rejoice because the basic problems of disarmament have not yet been eliminated. Would it not be more honest for them to mention that the two countries are accomplishing a turnabout from arms race to arms reduction? This is a turnabout which would enable all people on earth to breathe more easily.

Scared by the prospect of fundamental changes in the international situation, reactionary circles in the West are trying to generate a new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria, and the role played by several right-wing publications in France is particularly striking in this context. They maliciously distort the nature of our restructuring and use all means to denigrate the importance of the ongoing democratization of our society. This is being done with a view to undermining the growing trust in the Soviet Union. Time and again, right-wing forces in the West are trying to revive the bogey of a Soviet military threat.

One of the most durable methods of anti-Soviet propaganda consists of depicting any accords between the Soviet Union and the United States as a "conspiracy of the two superpowers behind the back of the other peoples in the world." Their anti-Soviet blindness makes them forget that, in organizing its relations with the United States, the Soviet Union in no way sets them in opposition to relations with other countries in the world, that it simultaneously strives for comprehensive development of cooperation in the world as a whole. An All-Embracing System [subhead]

For many reasons, the overcoming of Soviet-U.S. contradictions is of paramount importance, but our country gives enormous attention to the elimination of all seats of tension existing in the world. The Soviet Union, as co-author with the other socialist countries, elaborated and put forward the concept of an all-embracing system of international security. It deals a crushing blow against the myth of two superpowers, countering it with the idea of joint work by all countries to solve the key problems of our time.

The concept of an all-embracing system of international security is based upon recognition of peace as the supreme value of being, the recognition of human life, freedom, and dignity as a yardstick for everything, and the recognition of peaceful coexistence as a universal principle of international relations. USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze, addressing the 42d UN General Assembly, noted that this system is conceived by us as a sort of interim program for the restoration of the role of the United Nations and its Charter as the main instruments of peace. Now it is gaining clarity in four sections—military-political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian.

The process of consultations and discussions at international forums and the atmosphere of creation, as the Soviet foreign minister remarked, have shown that the

system in the military-political sphere is based on governments' pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, force in general, or the threat of force. A reliable verification mechanism must become part of it.

One of the most difficult but also most persistent areas where the creation of an all-embracing system of international security could play a tremendous role is the settlement of regional conflicts. There are too many of them, and they claim thousands of human lives. Positive trends have started emerging here and there—in Afghanistan, in Central America, in Indochina, in the Near East, while the prospects for overcoming existing problems are less clear in Namibia and the Iran-Iraq war. The UN peace-making activity could be of decisive importance in the approach toward regional seats of tension.

Economic, ecological, and humanitarian questions have recently been emerging more and more in the foreground of international policy. Here we are talking about the creation of a new international economic order, which ultimately means radical democratization of economic relations between states, elaboration of a program for immediate actions to ease the debt burden of developing countries, and future restructuring of the world currency system. In the ecological sphere, the persistent and urgent need for joint efforts to protect the environment on a planet-wide scale is increasingly evident. What about problems like the eradication of racism, chauvinism, and nationalism, the problem of national minorities and refugees, of ensuring the rights of emigrants? Here too, states can and must cooperate.

We believe in the triumph of the principles of peace and international security enshrined in the articles of our Constitution. As M.S. Gorbachev said during the meeting with representatives of the French public, "we proceed from realities. From the fact that now it is impossible to develop a new type of international relations without participation by social forces and the peoples themselves."

The support of social forces and the peoples is on our side.

UK, Other Specialists Leave for Baykonur
PM141711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Trip to Baykonur"]

[Text] A group of specialists from British Aerospace (Britain) and the INMARSAT International Marine Satellite Communications organization, which has arrived in our country, flew out of Moscow for the Baykonur Cosmodrome 13 October with representatives of the USSR Main Administration for the Creation and Utilization of Space Technology. During the trip the guests will familiarize themselves with working conditions during the preparation and launching of foreign countries' spacecraft with the help of Soviet carrier rockets. The

visit has been organized within the framework of cooperation proposed by the Soviet Union in rendering a wide range of commercial services in the sphere of space equipment and technology.

Dutch Observer Discusses Military Exercise
PM121433 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch
28 Sep 87 pp 1, 5

[Laura Starink dispatch: "The Russians Let Us See a Lot"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep—Last year the 35 nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe reached agreement in Stockholm on a number of measures designed to increase confidence between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, among others.

Under the agreement the 35 nations have been required since 1 January 1987 to give advance warning of military exercises involving 13,000 men or more. When more than 17,000 men take part in a military exercise the country holding it must invite 2 observers from all the other CSCE countries.

Exercises were held in the Soviet republic of Georgia 22 through 27 September. According to the Soviet authorities around 18,000 men, 250 tanks, 230 antitank batteries, 40 combat helicopters, and 50 transport helicopters took part in the exercises.

From the Netherlands Major General J. Tjassens, commander of the First Division 7 December [Eerste divisie zeven december], and Dr J.B. Veen, policy consultant at the Defense Ministry, were present at the exercises. This was the first time that observers from the NATO nations have been present at exercises in the Caucasus region.

Tjassens: "On the first evening we were welcomed in Tbilisi by the man commanding the exercises, Lieutenant General Makashov. He made a very formal, dour speech. It was his first confrontation with us and our first confrontation with him. There was a sort of tension in the hall.

"Then a U.S. general rose to his feet. He said that the U.S. major he had with him was due on that of all days to be promoted to lieutenant colonel. He asked Makashov's permission to effect the promotion there and then and asked him to assist. You could hear the man thinking: 'What should I do here?' But after a short pause he said: 'Okay, no problem.' [Words quoted in English] Makashov gave the American his star [zijn ster opgedraaid] and thus the ice was broken.

"I think perhaps that this is more important," Tjassens went on, "than looking at each other's weapons systems. The Stockholm agreement is designed to promote confidence between the two power blocs. Talk to each other,

get to know each other's ideas. Russians have long been brought up on secretiveness. As a result we came here thinking that everything would be very difficult.

"We had had this expectation reinforced by the impressions received by our predecessors (in August another group of observers, including two Netherlands, were present at military exercises—editor's note) who had seen very little and came home dissatisfied. But honesty compels me to say that things turned out very differently. The Russians let us see a lot, although they did adhere pretty exactly to the letter of the agreement."

According to Veen the observers had to consider whether the military exercises were "threatening in character," although this is something of a vague formulation. "You can check, for example, whether live ammunition is being used or whether the exercises come too close to the border. The Caucasus is close to Turkey. The Turkish observers were able to reassure themselves that the Russians had nothing bad in mind."

The Stockholm agreement states that the 35 CSCE nations (all the European countries except Albania, plus the United States and Canada) must provide each other with an annual schedule of all exercises involving more than 13,000 men. "In this way you create predictability. When in 1981 the Russians sudden began their Zapad (West) exercise close to the Polish border, everyone thought that they were planning to invade Poland. If you are obliged to give notice of such exercises a year in advance, you cannot give anyone surprises like that."

The observers were in contact primarily with the commander of the exercises and well briefed officers, who spoke excellent English, from the Defense Ministry's External Relations Directorate. Tjassens: "Socially, contacts were excellent. Not a single unseemly word was spoken. Even though some things were refused us, this was done in a very friendly fashion. For example, I would have liked to have seen the Russian divisional command post from which the exercise was being led. That was out of the question. Nor was it possible to look at what was really being done at the foot of the hill. The argument was that it would be too dangerous—something that is nonsense, since we are all experienced soldiers. We were standing mostly in an observation tower from which there was a fine view of the combat action. That was impressive, for what we saw was not so much an exercise as a very well orchestrated demonstration. In 3 days more pyrotechnics were used than the Netherlands Army uses in 3 years. I think that ordinary soldiers could well have learned something from such an exercise, but at a higher level people generally follow a script and that leaves little room for improvisation. In the Netherlands we put much more emphasis on individual decision making, because you have more of it in a war situation. The troops made a good, very disciplined impression, only the materiel seemed very outdated. It is

now known that the Transcaucasus does not have the the most modern equipment, perhaps even less so than a NATO country like Turkey."

The observers had hardly any contact with ordinary soldiers. Conversations with officers were through interpreters. Whenever questions were asked about tactics or technology there was usually no answer. There was for example a question about how much ammunition a tank can carry. "A Dutch officer," Tjassens said, "would simply have answered: '62 grenades.' But the Russian tank commander said: 'Enough ammunition to carry out the assignment.'"

The impression of both observers is that the Russians have clearly learned, although they are still strict in their implementation of the agreement. Veen: "NATO countries consciously pursue an open policy. For example, we regularly invite Russian military attaches to firing exercises. Observers are also allowed to use dictaphones and photographic equipment. The Russians, in complete accord with the agreement, only allow binoculars, and then only after thorough inspection."

On the final evening Tjassens thanked the Russian hosts. "I said: It is a question of steps. I do not know how many steps we have taken in these 3 days or whether they were big or small steps, but they were steps in the right direction."

NATO Exercises To Strengthen Southern Flank
PM141057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Zafesov "Commentator's Column": "Zigzags on the Flank"]

[Text] Another stage of the "Display Determination-87" military maneuvers has begun in Turkey. Their purpose is to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank.

Let us say right away that of late the United States and NATO have sharply increased their activities in that region. Talks are about to start on the future of U.S. military bases in Spain. Talks have ended between the United States and Turkey involving the U.S. subunits which would be ferried to Turkey in the event of a conflict between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, providing everything they require. France, Spain, and the FRG are becoming increasingly active in the matter of building up military potential in the Mediterranean.

What are the reasons for all this?

It looks very much as if the Pentagon is not happy about the apparent prospect of a letup in military confrontation in Europe and "retaliatory measures" are being implemented on the Potomac. Symptoms of this were noticed by observers during the recent North Atlantic Assembly session, where they discussed the possible

types of NATO strategy to be employed after the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons. It was there that the NATO strategists paid considerable attention to the problem of strengthening its southeast flank. The Greek newspaper *Rizospastis*, in particular, reported on an extensive U.S. plan for the region. Its essential aim is to enhance the role of the U.S. 6th Fleet and the U.S. bases in Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Turkey. Talks are being conducted on "mobile facilities" with nuclear weapons at their disposal. At the same time, the Americans have not abandoned their efforts to get the allies to shoulder the burden of their military presence in the NATO zone of activities in order to free up their own forces for adventures outside the bloc.

At the same time the situation in the Mediterranean is complex. The United States is experiencing certain difficulties on NATO's southern flank. The aforementioned talks with Spain have reached an impasse. Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou has announced his intention to adopt a decision on the removal of four U.S. bases when the agreement on them expires next year. The Portuguese center-right government, which by and large adopts a pro-NATO stance, has threatened through Prime Minister Cavaco Silva to close the U.S. Air Force Base at Lajes in the Azores. Although it has been extended, the Turkey-U.S. agreement on cooperation in the defense and economic spheres has not yet been ratified by the Turkish side.

In this atmosphere Washington is stepping up its militarist efforts and preparing new plans to build up military preparations on NATO's southern flank in order to make the allies continue to follow a course that suits the United States.

Samaranch Cited on DPRK, 1988 Olympics
PM131319 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian
11 Oct 87 p 1

[TASS report: "Question Will Remain Open"]

[Text] Sofia—The question of the final participation of DPRK representatives in the 1988 Olympics still remains open, Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, stated. He is in Sofia in connection with the current scheduled Association of European National Olympic Committees [AENOC] General Assembly. The president pointed out that no response has hitherto been received from the DPRK National Olympic Committee to the International Olympic Committee's proposal to hold competitions in five sports in the North. I would be delighted if this proposal was accepted, he said. Then for the first time in the Olympic movement the competitions would not take place in one place, which would be of historic significance.

J.A. Samaranch expressed the hope that the overwhelming majority of the 167 members of the International Olympic Committee will take part in the Olympics since the International Olympic Committee is covering the accommodation and traveling expenses of 8 people (5 sportsmen and 3 officials) from each state. Countries which have announced their participation but then boycott the games, he said, will be punished; as to how—that will be decided later. The Olympic Games is the province of the International Olympics Committee and not organizational committees. Everyone must understand this. That is why the question of where the games will take place is only decided by the International Olympics Committee.

The president spoke positively about the possibility of a fifth round of talks between the DPRK and South Korea, but on condition that the DPRK agrees to accept the proposal to hold the competitions in five sports. He stressed that a response must be given as soon as possible, since less and less time remains to prepare and difficulties are increasing for the television companies which will transmit the games.

CSSR Official Backs DPRK Demands on Olympics
PM131329 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian
10 Oct 87 p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Focusing on International Problems": "Position Is Clear"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The task which unites the Olympic movement—the struggle for peace and the strengthening of friendship between peoples—is very topical. The Olympic movement, in whose struggle to preserve peace socialist countries play an important role, is a force which can do a great deal in this sphere.

This element is pointed out by CTK in a report on a meeting between Antonin Himl, chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Education Association Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, with journalists in Prague. He dwelt on problems linked with Article 26 of the Olympic Charter on drugs, commercialism, and professionalism in sport. [passage omitted]

Dwelling on the problem of the summer 1988 Olympic Games, the chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Education Association Central Committee stressed that the CSSR supports the DPRK's realistic demands to participate in holding the games and at the same time is making efforts to ensure maximum participation in these games.

Radio Plans International Service in Russian
*LD111111 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0936 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct (TASS)—“Moscow Radio’s” programs are broadcast in 75 languages. The editorial offices of Soviet foreign broadcasting get hundreds of thousands of letters annually from more than 160 countries of the world. This information is cited in the new edition of the *Argumenty I Fakty* [Arguments and Facts] weekly by Ivar Kezbers, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio.

He said that the committee is thinking “of setting up Moscow Radio’s worldwide service in Russian, in view of the fact that up to 500 million people on the globe, that is 1 in every 10 inhabitants, have some knowledge of the language. It is being studied by more than 25 million people in over 100 countries.”

Ivar Kezbers reminds us that since May a number of programs on Moscow Radio’s North American Service began to be relayed from Cuba. “When some U.S. official says that he is unhappy about the use of certain frequencies allocated to local U.S. stations, I think that

this dispute could be settled constructively. But officials from the USIA and the State Department are not just unhappy with the situation. If you listen to them you’d think we have stationed medium-range missiles in Cuba rather than starting medium-wave broadcasting,” noted Ivars Kezbers.

For decades, he goes on, the situation in broadcasting was very much one-sided, in favor of the United States. U.S. transmitters and relays were situated in many countries, some in direct proximity to USSR territory. The government station, Voice of America, as well as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe use both short and medium waves, and broadcast in every principal language of the USSR.

“The United States regards this ‘Cold War’ against the USSR to be a completely natural thing, to the same extent as it is deemed natural to have military bases around the perimeter of our borders. What of it if we have tried to put right this imbalance in broadcasting? Especially as we, after all, do not incite our listeners (in the United States) to insubordination and to ‘protest demonstrations and rallies’, as was done with respect to the Baltic republics this August,” noted Ivar Mezbers.

United States & Canada

Shultz Cited on Upcoming Visit to USSR *LD150841 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 15 Oct 87*

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Wednesday met West European journalists and replied to their questions in conjunction with his upcoming trip to Moscow.

The head of the U.S. foreign policy department said that the participants in Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva have done "a tremendous amount of work" to draft an agreement between the two countries on eliminating medium-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles, on which the accord in principle was reached during the visit of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, to Washington. "It is evident to us that the Soviet side seems to be serious about finishing (this work)," Shultz said. "But whether it will be finished by the time I arrive in Moscow or not, I can't say because there are still outstanding issues."

"Both we and the Soviets have said to each other that we want to make progress on the strategic arms questions", Shultz went on. He stressed that "a great deal was accomplished" in this field during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. "We want to take advantage of that progress but there are a great many important issues open and I hope that we'll focus on that".

Replying to a question on the U.S. stand regarding nuclear explosions, the U.S. secretary of state contended that "as long as you have the weapons, you have to test them". "In that sense, we don't agree with the proposition that you should stop the testing", he said. Shultz recalled that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan had agreed that the ultimate goal would be to eliminate nuclear weapons. But for the present, however, the United States was prepared to discuss only "steps to control nuclear testing".

In view of the allegations by certain quarters in the West that in the event of the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles and also a 50 per cent reduction in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the USSR, Western Europe would become defenseless, Shultz said that "a great deal of nuclear weaponry" was remaining.

The U.S. secretary of state said that apart from arms control the talks in Moscow would centre on questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the United States as well as on regional conflicts, including the Iran-Iraq war.

U.S. 'Dodges' Talks on Mission Personnel *LD142152 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] New York October 14 TASS—The United States dodges fulfilling the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on consultations with the Soviet side about the number of the personnel of the missions of the Soviet Union, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the United Nations. USSR Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations D.V. Bykov said this at today's meeting of the U.N. Committee on Relations With the Host Country. He noted that the adoption of this resolution was reaction of the international community to unjustifiable demands of the U.S. authorities for personnel reductions at the Soviet missions. These demands were made unilaterally in violation of the obligations of the host country. The Soviet side is prepared to hold consultations while the United States dodges them, the Soviet representative said.

Ozerov Looks Back On Reykjavik Summit *PM141341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Article by Mikhail Ozerov under the "Our Dialogue" rubric: "Reykjavik 1 Year On"]

[Text] Our readers surely recall no international event of the past year as often as this one. They mention it in meetings with newspaper staff, in letters, and during the recent telephone direct line feature with the "international life" department. Most people talk about the tremendous significance of Reykjavik. They also ask many questions. Some ask for an account of the "unpublished details." Others ask: What specifically did the meeting produce? Yet others go "on the offensive" (the number of readers who do that, who criticize—and, furthermore, on the most diverse domestic and foreign themes—have clearly increased): Perhaps the Soviet Union did not show enough firmness in Iceland, they say, should it not have taken a harder line toward America in general? That is the view expressed in a letter, for example, from Sergey Startsev—a worker from Volgograd.

Yes, exactly 1 year has passed—the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan took place, as everyone knows, on 11-12 October and the interest in it has not diminished. Quite the contrary: The lessons of Reykjavik are being discussed and analyzed increasingly closely because of the approaching summit talks.

What do those lessons contain?

I shall briefly recall the history of the question so as to understand more clearly the point and essence of Reykjavik. At the first meeting 2 years ago, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan reached the mutual

understanding that nuclear war is impermissible and, furthermore, that it threatens the planet with catastrophe. Consequently, there is only course open—to step back from the nuclear brink together.

But after Geneva that movement did not take place. Quite the opposite: The United States all but brought the world to the abyss. No, I do not paint America in black, just look at the facts. To all intents and purposes there was no reaction across the ocean to the unprecedented program for a nuclear-free future which we presented to the world on 15 January 1986. Our moratorium on nuclear explosions, which we extended several times, also went unanswered...

Then we suggested the meeting in Reykjavik. This idea took the Americans completely by surprise—there were less than 2 weeks before the talks were to open—what time was there to prepare?!

The Americans overlooked two points. First, that we were already prepared for the meeting. We were prepared inwardly, morally, aware that an urgent change in the situation was necessary. There was another factor which the White House had not realized—our policy, including in the international arena—had changed: It had become far more purposeful, mobile, and constructive.

As a result the Soviet Union went to Reykjavik with its "suitcases" full of major proposals whereas the Americans arrived not only without luggage but also with empty pockets.

When comparing Reykjavik with Geneva, I can say as an eyewitness that the second meeting was unlike the first. The journalists knew nothing of what was going on behind the walls of the snow-white Hofdi villa. When on the final day we, the lucky holders of the yellow card marked "Pool 16" gathered at 1300 hours for the press conference in the Khaskolabik [name as published] movie house we could only wonder: Has the ice finally been broken in relations between the two countries here in the "land of ice"?

An hour passed, then another, and the television screens were still showing the policemen, shivering in the wind, who were forming a cordon around the Hofdi villa. Then, quite unexpectedly, a new—unplanned—round of talks began. It was not until late in the evening that the Soviet leader entered the hall. His expression was tense, concentrated, somewhat tired, but his voice was firm and resolute. Although the day had been extremely difficult, each word was clear and well considered. The conclusions on the result of meeting, produced less than an hour after its completion, were quite precise! "Everyone in the world—the socialist world, the capitalist world, the developing world—now has a unique chance at last to really set about ending the arms race..." the journalists heard him say.

Some people in the West tried to refute the assessment presented at the press conference. What a fuss they made about the "failure" of the talks! Their main argument was the absence of an actual agreement.

True, treaties were not concluded in Reykjavik. The reason for that is common knowledge. What a colossal edifice of arms limitation had almost been built: the reduction by one-half of the strategic arms triad; the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe; the reduction of the nuclear potential in Asia; the beginning of talks on the limitation and subsequently the complete banning of nuclear tests; and the development of humanitarian relations! These agreements were quite close, just a step away. The U.S. President, however, stepped back.

Nevertheless, and this is the main result of Reykjavik, the world had seen for itself that it was possible to unravel the knot of problems linked with nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the Soviet Union had shown the concrete means to achieve that. That is why I cannot agree with your view, Sergey Startsev: We did adopt a firm and principled stance in Iceland.

Now for another important result: The interlocutors managed in a frank and business-like way to clarify their views on the most urgent problems and, on a number of questions, bring their viewpoints closer together.

Thus, when replying to readers who ask what Reykjavik produced, I would say this: It created a completely new situation and raised the struggle for nuclear disarmament to a far higher level.

True, you sometimes hear objection that these are just words, where are the results? But you cannot sow seeds and expect an instant harvest. The seeds sown in Iceland's soil are bearing fruit gradually and the present development of events is the best argument against the skeptics. East-West dialogue is developing so much more productively now! We have just recently witnessed a "breakthrough" in the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks. Furthermore, the quotation marks are not needed here—this really is a breakthrough, an unprecedented breakthrough, too: In Washington, as we know, agreement has been reached on the destruction of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and **not once** until now has a **single specific step** [boldface as published] been taken toward eliminating nuclear weapons!

I shall answer another group of doubters: I agree that this step is not all that great, the two countries' nuclear potential will only be reduced by a few percentage points. But look at the situation in broader terms. Look at how much the potential for trust will increase! What completely new tasks our countries will begin to resolve now that they have finally uttered the first word in the nonnuclear vocabulary! Movement has begun in the most important direction, vitally necessary to us all, and it may be hoped that it will trigger off its own kind of

"peaceful chain reaction." What kind? After scrapping almost 2,000 medium-range and operational-tactical missile warheads the Soviet Union and America will begin the 50% reduction of their strategic armed forces, and soon adopt a course aimed at the complete banning of nuclear tests after agreeing between themselves on the first moves toward their limitation.

That is no utopia. The *U.S. News and World Report* wrote on 5 October: "At present all the signs point to the prospect of a new age of detente beginning... The tension between the superpowers is easing and the threat of war or confrontation of any kind is diminishing." The U.S. newspaper acknowledges that one of the main reasons for the change "is the art and skill which Gorbachev is now showing."

Each day brings news which formerly seemed impossible. U.S. scientists are installing their instruments at the Soviet nuclear test range... Members of the U.S. Congress are inspecting the Krasnoyarsk radar station... Chemical weapons are being destroyed in front of foreign experts at Shikhan, and London's *The Times* terms this an "open day which was an important landmark in confidence building"...

But even that is not all. When visiting the "citadels of capitalism"—the United States and Japan—I saw for myself that the prestige of our state is growing there literally before your very eyes. At the same time the "image of the enemy," which has been cultivated for decades "on the other side," is being erased and the new thinking is gaining ground. Even those who could not be suspected of harboring any sympathies for socialism are now openly saying that it is necessary to reappraise views and abandon the attempts to achieve unilateral military advantages because the only way out of the impasse of self-destruction is to build by joint efforts an all-embracing system of security.

That is why the approval with which the world greeted M.S. Gorbachev's recent utterances—the article in *Pravda* on 17 September and the speeches in Murmansk and at the dinner in M. Koivisto's honor—is justified. The world's people understand that the content of these speeches is not the product of fantasy but the result of a realistic analysis of the situation and a desire to proceed, albeit slowly, toward a real arms reduction.

As for fantasy, reality is clearly outstripping it. If it continues like that the military, for example, will be able to switch to purely peaceful work. For example, they could take part in eliminating the effects of earthquakes and natural disasters—their experience would be very useful in an emergency.

I am convinced that such a future, indeed such a present day, would have been impossible without Reykjavik.

Nevertheless, there is no cause for euphoria. In the West, above all in the United States, there are quite a few forces with no intention of laying down their arms—either figuratively or literally. They have hindered dialogue with us and will continue to do so. They have fuelled anti-Sovietism and will continue to do so by depicting restructuring as a "threat" to America and all the "free world" and dreaming of the failure of our present socioeconomic policy. They have accelerated and will continue to accelerate the arms race in the hope of elevating it to the heights of space.

Their actions in connection with the recent Washington accord are causing special alarm. They have formulated the plan of altering the "configuration" of the arms race. How? As "compensation" for eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles they want to step up the arms race at sea, improve conventional weapons, and build up the nuclear threat in other regions and, consequently, keep military confrontation at its old level. The sea and air space of the North Atlantic and the adjacent seas are one area chosen to provide such "compensation."

Even within the United States this is being keenly criticized. *The Washington Post* last Sunday called this negative approach an "unacceptable option," and warned: "We may be missing a rare opportunity to build new East-West relations." Again, as in almost every article devoted to international affairs, Reykjavik was mentioned—a kind of springboard into a new nonnuclear future, which, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, would be a very important and truly "crucial event" in history.

U.S. To Appoint Ambassador to Poland

PM141313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Statement by a White House Spokesman"]

[Text] According to a statement by a White House spokesman, President Reagan intends to appoint John Davis, a professional diplomat, ambassador to Poland. This has been reported by UPI.

The United States recalled its ambassador from Poland back in 1983.

Kobysh Views Reagan's 'Hard-Line' OAS Speech

PM141335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Political Observer's Opinion": "On the Subject of R. Reagan's Speech to the OAS"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan delivered a speech to the OAS which was devoted to the situation in Nicaragua but essentially applied to the entire Central American region.

Two months after the presidents of the five states of this region promulgated a statement concerning their intention to settle their own problems by peaceful means and without outside interference, at a time when El Salvador's national liberation forces have begun a peaceful dialogue with the leaders of the ruling regime there, and when the Government of Nicaragua has announced a course of national reconciliation and has embarked on a cease-fire in a number of regions, a great deal could have been expected from the U.S. President's speech. For instance, as a minimum he would announce an end to the United States' de facto military operations against Nicaragua, to the dispatch there of contras led by U.S. instructors, to the supplies of weapons used primarily for slaughtering peaceful inhabitants. I will make no secret of the fact that it was not only optimists but all those who adhere to the position of reason, who expected that, after the obvious failures of U.S. policy in Central America, Washington would announce a change of course and a new approach to the problems of the unfortunate states of the region. These hopes were, of course, nurtured by the peoples of these countries themselves. All international public opinion shared them, including, due to an understandable special interest, the public of the Latin American states.

Let us recall that in the course of the visit which E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has just made to Brasilia, he signed a joint communique with R. Costa de Abreu Sodre, minister of foreign affairs of the host country, a very important communique. There can be no doubt that the ministers and heads of state of many Latin American states would have been prepared to sign it. "The ministers," this communique said, "...expressed their confidence that the Central American crisis must be settled on the basis of absolute respect for the principle of noninterference and solely by Latin American countries. Both ministers rated the signing by the presidents of the five Central American countries of the document "On Ways To Establish Stable and Lasting Peace in Central America" as an extremely important step and expressed the hope that the international community will resolutely support the accords reached by the heads of the Central American countries." That is the situation, presely, clearly, and in absolute simple terms.

The international community, if we are talking about the overwhelming majority of countries and peoples, supported the Guatemala accord just as precisely, clearly and simply. Let us cite in confirmation the words of French President Francois Mitterand, uttered Wednesday 7 October at a special session of the Argentine parliament. Opposing any foreign intervention in the affairs of Central America, Mitterand stressed that France is particularly opposed to foreign interference "in the overt conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador."

How did the U.S. President respond to all this in his OAS speech? For him it is as if the clearly expressed Latin American solution for the problems of Central America and the efforts of the Contadora group and the

world public do not exist. He made it unequivocally plain that the United States will not stop its interference in the internal affairs of the states of this region. He stated outright that Washington will continue to offer aid to the contras and strive to overthrow the existing system in Nicaragua.

What does this, to put it mildly, hard-line speech signify? It is well known that the Washington administration is currently demanding no more and no less than \$270 million for the contras from the U.S. Congress. R. Reagan is continuing to twist congressmen's arms with his speeches and is endeavoring to encourage the contras: Don't be afraid, he says, and don't pay attention to any "Irangates"—the weapons, the instructors, and the dollars will come to you just as they came before.

In his speech the U.S. President apparently wanted to say something else. That the United States reserves the right to ~~covert~~, and when it considers it expedient, armed interference both in Central America and in other regions.

This is dangerous, both for the United States itself, which is driving itself deeper and deeper, further and further, more and more hopelessly into a corner with its futile Central America policy, and for all peoples: Regional conflicts are now perhaps the most real and the nearest detonator to a great explosion.

Biryukov on U.S. Central American Policy
LD141748 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—By TASS Diplomatic Correspondent Vadim Biryukov:

Speaking in Congress, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz maintained that the key to the settlement of the Central American conflict allegedly was in a continued military pressure on Nicaragua.

In the meantime, even U.S. allies in Central America are opposed to such an approach, thinking with good reason that such pressure is only an obstacle holding back the settlement of the situation in the region.

President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica has repeatedly stated that the contras' operations do not bring peace in Central America any closer. On the contrary, they worsen chances for it. Washington, it seems, should take into consideration more carefully the views expressed by its allies in the region. For the United States now does not only ignore the rights of the Nicaraguan people to independent development, but also does not reckon with the point of view of other sovereign Central American countries.

Speaking at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Arias stated that a new political reality had emerged in Central America and

called for respecting the right of the Central American region to self-determination. It is evident that the request was addressed primarily to the United States which ignores the demands of all five Central American nations that military aid to all guerrilla formations in the region be stopped.

People in the Soviet Union subscribe to the congratulations pouring to Oscar Arias, the latest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Costa Rican President received congratulations from Ronald Reagan as well. Of course, one may say that the U.S. President gave diplomatic protocol its due. However, one cannot fail to recall that the U.S. Administration has done everything possible to hinder the implementation of the peace plan bearing the name of the President of Costa Rica.

Speaking in a telephone interview to America's ABC Television and Radio network, Oscar Arias said that the prize was a recognition of the achievements made by the five heads of state, and a catalyst of sorts which would give a new impetus to the process of peaceful settlement in Central America.

Diplomatic quarters in Moscow are calling attention to the fact that the United States has repeatedly declared its readiness to abide by any agreement on a peaceful settlement if it is acceptable to all Central American countries. However, when such an agreement is there at long last Washington is working to thwart the Guatemala accord, saying that it fails to take account of the U.S. national security interests. And the hope that the crisis in the region could be settled on the basis of the expression of will by the presidents of the Central American countries may disappear.

Yakubov on Bush's Support for MNR, Irangate
LD141146 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—TASS Observer Dmitri Yakubov writes:

The UPI news agency has reported with reference to the ill-famed counterrevolutionary organization "Mozambican National Resistance" that U.S. Vice-President George Bush met last week with its secretary for foreign affairs. It was specified that the meeting had been a direct result of a strong pressure exerted by the ultra-conservative Republican lobby.

On the whole, there is nothing surprising in this report. It is common knowledge that the right-wing circles of the U.S. Republican Party, including its prominent representatives like Senators Jesse Helms and Robert Dole, have actively come out for a long time in favour of an open U.S. assistance to the "Mozambican National Resistance." They are in no way embarrassed by the fact that it has totally compromised itself by its close links

with the racist regime of South Africa and an open desire to destabilize the situation in Mozambique. Taking into account the anti-communist views of the "Mozambican National Resistance," conservative Republicans continue to insist on full recognition of that organization by the U.S. and on rendering all-round assistance to it, including military assistance.

It is probable that those questions were discussed at the meeting of Bush with the organization's foreign secretary. Questions connected with rendering assistance to various counterrevolutionary organizations have always been close to White House leaders. Thus, the meeting with the high-ranking representative whose office in Washington is located in the building housing the Heritage Foundation should be assessed in the setting of the information on the Irangate scandal. During the investigation into Irangate Bush tried in every way to dissociate himself from the illegal arms deliveries to Nicaraguan contras. However, he failed to do so. Irrefutable information appeared in the press to the effect that Bush was connected with arms sales to Iran and with the rendering of assistance to Nicaraguan contras, that he had supported the policy of the White House aimed at staging acts of subversion against the Nicaraguan Government. *Washington Post* got hold of a memorandum prepared for Bush by Craig Fuller, head of the staff of his assistants, which revealed that Bush, as well as other high-ranking White House officials, had known about arms deliveries to Iran and about talks on this issue with the most "radical" Iranian politicians. They knew as well where the money coming from those arms deliveries was going.

According to 'Adnan Khashuqi, a Saudi millionaire, the U.S. vice-president directly participated in money raising for Nicaraguan contras when a ban of U.S. Congress on the rendering of assistance to them was in effect. Moreover, he said that he had personally sent a cheque to Bush for this purpose and had received a message of gratitude from the White House.

In the light of all those facts the meeting between Bush and the high-ranking representative of the "Mozambican National Resistance" can hardly look as accidental. It seems to reflect correctly the stand of the U.S. vice-president on the national liberation struggle in the countries upholding their independence.

U.S., Polish Media Cited on Bush in Poland
PM131841 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
in Russian 7 Oct 87 p 9

[Unattributed news roundup under the "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA File" rubric: "The United States on Poland: Illusions Have Diminished"—first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] An official visit to Poland by U.S. Vice President George Bush—the highest ranking American official to visit the country in the last 10 years—has taken place.

We publish below excerpts from Polish and U.S. newspaper commentaries.

[THE NEW YORK TIMES commentary begins] "Warsaw had already secured a measure of cooperation from America previously. This year it again obtained most favored nation status and air traffic between the two countries was resumed. A session of the Joint Polish-U.S. Trade Commission will take place this fall.

"But Poland maintains that the sanctions declared by the United States after the introduction of martial law have cost its economy \$15 billion and it wants Washington, which lifted the last sanctions in February, to take the initiative and indemnify it.

"The conclusion most often drawn here is that a Poland restored to health is in America's interest. The idea is that progress in settling the consequences of the political conflicts in Poland will also help the Soviet Union speed up its economic and social transformations."

The New York Times (United States)

"Although the U.S. side has not yet abandoned all its illusions and although understanding of Polish problems is still not complete many foreign observers have no doubt that Polish and U.S. stances are similar on this highly important question."

Rzeczpospolita (Poland)

"Vice President George Bush's visit to Poland is a symbol of improving U.S.-Polish relations.

"Washington has traditionally pursued a policy known as 'differentiation' regarding the Soviet Union's six European allies. The principle of differentiation can be summed up as meaning that each East European country wants to distinguish itself from the Soviet Union in view of differences of a cultural, historical, ethical, and geographical nature. The West should facilitate this differentiation. According to diplomats, the so-called differentiation policy has become out of date in the new era.

"'We formerly wanted East Europeans to distinguish themselves from the Soviets,' a West European diplomat in Prague said. 'But now we ought to want them to emulate the Soviets.'"

"Bush's present visit to Poland shows that this criticism is being heeded to some extent in Washington.

Christian Science Monitor (United States).

"In conversations with W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish State Council, Vice President Bush himself pointed out that he had come to Poland not to preach but to 'get to know better Polish reality and get rid of illusions.'"

"Unfortunately, a number of Bush's statements suggest that propaganda reasons and the interests of the presidential election campaign were mixed with realism during his visit. His instructing the Poles on how they should follow the path of U.S. political and trade union pluralism was one such example of electoral grandstanding.

"Attention, however, should be focused on the substance of the visit, which is capable of really helping develop Polish-U.S. relations. The vice president repeatedly expressed his will to act in that direction.

"These intentions serve the interests of Poland, the process of improving international relations, building confidence between East and West, and securing detente and disarmament."

Trybuna Ludu (Poland)

Jackson's Presidential Intentions Viewed

PM132205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 87
Second Edition p 6

[Own Correspondent V. Gan report: "Jackson—a Contender"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Oct—Jesse Jackson has taken the step which has long been expected. Speaking in Raleigh, North Carolina, he officially announced his decision to run for the Democratic Party's nomination for the presidency. Jackson is currently the sixth Democrat to run for the White House. This is his second attempt to win the supreme post in the United States.

Possessed of a dazzling ability to win people over, Jackson is considered one of the best known people in America. In opinion polls, the 46-year old Baptist minister invariably comes first in comparison with his Democrat rivals.

In his speech, Jackson said that he will make "strong leadership, new directions, employment, peace, and justice" his goals. The clergyman's platform appeals to many Americans. One could speak about his preferential chances of securing the Democratic nomination for the presidency but for one main and decisive "objection." Jackson is a Negro and even the most wildest fantasists among political observers cannot imagine a U.S. President with black skin.

U.S. Women's Peace Group Arrives for Visit

LD121003 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—More than 20 members of an American women's group, Peace Links, led by its founder and director, Betty Bompers, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a reply visit at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee.

The committee is an authoritative public organization founded in 1941 as the anti-fascist committee of Soviet women. In 1956 it was renamed and is now known as the Soviet Women's Committee. It is headed by Zoya Pukhova.

Betty Bompers told TASS that it was her third visit to the Soviet Union. She said that the delegation had brought along a lot of material about problems facing American women and ways for resolving them. However, the main objective of the visit is to establish mutual understanding and share experience. "We want to be useful to each other and act as partners in the campaign for peace," Betty Bompers said.

An extensive program has been drawn up for the stay of the Peace Links delegation in the Soviet Union. They are to go to several constituent republics of the U.S.S.R., get acquainted with the conditions of work and everyday life of Soviet women, visit children's and health care establishments.

Scientists Meet on Asia-Pacific Security
*LD141633 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT
14 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—"American scientists' high stake in the future of the world, in peace for their people impels them to look for contacts with Soviet scientists, scientists of other socialist countries and to conduct with them business discussions on destinies of peace", a TASS correspondent has been told by Director of the Institute of the Far East Mikhail Titarenko. "This opens the way to attaining mutually acceptable accords, to mutual understanding. A result of such mutual understanding has been the document adopted at a meeting of Soviet and American scientists, specialists in international affairs, a few days ago, he said.

Mikhail Titarenko attended the meeting along with specialists from the Soviet Institute of the Far East, the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and also the American International Institute of Strategic Studies under the Stanford University.

The scientists of the two countries adopted "The Programme of Consolidating Security and Reducing the Risk of War in the Asia-Pacific Region". The document has been the result of two years of work of Soviet and American scientists and its aim is to look for new ways for peace and cooperation in the region.

"The programme provides for developing the dialogue between the Asia-Pacific countries, expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation, building up confidence and security, reducing the risk of military, particularly nuclear, confrontation. The document draws attention to the experience of spreading confidence-building measures, accumulated over the recent years in Europe", the scientist said.

"The programme has been elaborated in a particularly important time of development of Soviet-American relations and we believe that it is based on a number of recent positive changes in these relations", the preface says. "We hope to attract the attention of scientists and politicians not only in the Soviet Union and the United States of America, but in other countries, too, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. We invite all who are interested to continue along with us the work in perfecting the ideas and proposals contained in the document and to promote their implementation", Mikhail Titarenko cited the call of the programme.

He said that the discussions had been held in an atmosphere of goodwill, with either side, while underlying fundamental differences in its positions, meanwhile striving to look for the points of contact where the interests and approaches are coming close and, if not coinciding, but going in parallel.

Such points were revealed and formulated in the document. The unusual feature of the document is that this is the first joint response of Soviet and American political scientists to the call of the times—the programme of universal security which was put forward by the Soviet Union—to the ideas which were advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's Vladivostok's speech.

The new element in the political thinking of American scientists, Mikhail Titarenko believes, was their readiness to conduct research and to promote conclusion of such agreements including global, which would lead to reduction of the risk of nuclear confrontation and consolidation of international security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and other regions.

Nuclear Fusion Cooperation Prospects Noted
*PM141311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5*

[TASS report: "Features of Nuclear Power Engineering in the 21st Century"]

[Text] Scientists in various countries are stepping up their efforts to translate an attractive idea—the utilization of the cheapest source of energy, thermonuclear energy—into reality. Essentially it is a question of simulating on earth the continuous energy generation process which takes place inside the sun and other stars. It is no accident that the problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion has been defined as one of the key areas of resuming cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists. Soviet and U.S. scientists briefed representatives of the press on cooperation prospects in this sphere at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 6 October.

The 13th session of the Soviet-U.S. committee for the coordination of thermonuclear research has just ended. Describing its results, Academician Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said on behalf of the session participants attending the press conference:

Scientists in various countries have been paving the way toward controlled thermonuclear fusion for a long time. They have traveled a difficult path from the first theoretical and experimental studies to the achievement of temperatures which are five times higher than the temperature in the middle of the Sun. Now a new stage of research is beginning, because not only have thermonuclear temperatures been obtained but emissions of energy have also been registered on large-scale installations of the "Tokamak" type which exist in the United States, the USSR, Britain, and Japan.

The scientific and engineering world is embarking on the next stage, which essentially consists of assimilating thermonuclear power engineering equipment. It is very important, the scientist emphasized, that we are deepening the pooling of our efforts at precisely this stage. The impetus which was imparted to this problem during M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France and subsequently during his talks with the U.S. President has made it possible to embark on the joint development by Soviet, U.S., West European, and Japanese scientists of the first experimental thermonuclear reactor.

I am pleased at this success to which hundreds of Soviet and U.S. physicists have contributed. J. Clarke, director [title as published] of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Fusion Energy, declared. I am convinced that the efforts to pool our scientific potentials in this very complex area will inevitably lead us to the aim which is common to scientists in all countries.

Academician B. Kadomtsev, head of the Soviet "Tokamak" program, briefed journalists on the latest developments in our thermonuclear science "shop." The construction of two installations is currently nearing completion in the Soviet Union. One of them, the T-15, is located at the Atomic Energy Institute and utilizes superconductor winding to create strong magnetic fields. The second installation, also with a strong magnetic field, is being built at a branch of the institute.

Claim of Laser Damage to Pilots Dismissed
PM141105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
7 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin "Rejoinder": "About Black Cats and Sunbeams"]

[Text] According to a well known oriental proverb, it is difficult to catch a black cat in a dark room, especially if it is not there. But that applies to the Orient. For some people in the West, this is—as people say—no problem: They can find it! And how!

Judge for yourselves. A few days ago Republican Senator M. Wallop from Wyoming announced that some Soviet warship in the Pacific Ocean, using an "on-board laser installation," supposedly beamed a ray at a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft and "damaged the sight of its crew members." But it immediately became clear that the U.S. legislator did not, so to speak, catch a cat but released a canard of the familiar anti-Soviet hue. Even the Pentagon was forced to admit this. In an attempt to somehow whitewash the products of M. Wallop's imagination, spokesmen for the U.S. military department could only confirm that the U.S. reconnaissance aircraft was supposedly exposed to a "bright light" but this "did not cause any harm" to the crew. The Pentagon humbly kept silent about whether it had been a laser beam or a sunbeam reflected from the ship's copper fittings, polished like mirrors according to seafaring tradition.

Why did this high-ranking U.S. representative need such a clumsy slander against the Soviet Union? Its purpose is to somehow attempt to curb the wave of world public protest caused by a statement by the U.S. defense secretary about the transition of six projects being implemented within the SDI framework to a new stage, the stage of demonstrations and feasibility checks. Such tests, some of which are planned to be carried out in space, lead to the blatant undermining of the ABM Treaty, because we are talking about the creation [sozdaniye] of components of a space-based ABM defense system within the framework of the "Star Wars" program.

So, people across the ocean are practicing catching black cats in dark rooms....

DEFENSE NEWS Cited on 'Star Wars' Tests
LD141151 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 13 TASS—Early next year the U.S. Defense Department intends to carry out two experiments under the "Star Wars" programme in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The newspaper *Defense News*, which is close to the military-industrial quarters, reports that the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) concluded a contract with the aerospace firm American Rocket Company, under whose terms missiles developed by the firm will be used for placing payloads in the upper layers of the atmosphere from the launching complex at the Vandenberg Air Force Base (California State).

Nothing is said about the nature of the payloads. During launchings, *Defense News* points out, it is planned to check the operation of instrumentation in the upper layers of the atmosphere and to collect information. According to the newspaper, the present contract with the American Rocket Company is the first case when the SDIO intends to use rockets developed by a private firm.

The American Rocket Company is one (and far from the biggest) of many U.S. firms which hope to skim fabulous dividends from the Pentagon's military-space programmes.

It was pointed out at a symposium of the Association of Electronic Enterprises held in Los Angeles last week that in the next decade expenses for U.S. space programmes will grow from 19.9 billion dollars in the current fiscal year to 22.1 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1997. Incidentally, in 1997 the development of electronic components for spacecraft will account for 58 per cent of all expenses. *Defense News* points out that the total sum of expenses does not include funds for developing space-based kinetic weapons, the cost of developing of an aerospace plane and space combat control systems. The lion's share of space programmes will be financed through the Defense Department.

China

PRC Closes Tibet to Foreign Visitors

LD142213 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 14 TASS—The people's government of China's autonomous region of Tibet has decided to close temporarily Tibet to foreign tourists excluding instances when there is special permission, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

He noted that visits to Tibet would be allowed to foreign tourist groups touring China under contracts already signed.

Downed SRV Pilot Undergoes Treatment

LD131533 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 13 TASS—The pilot of a Vietnamese plane downed by the Chinese Airforce on October 5 in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region currently undergoes treatment in China, *Xinhua* news agency reports referring to the statement by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The respective Chinese establishments, displaying the spirit of humaneness, give necessary medical aid to the Vietnamese pilot who was injured as he bailed out of the aircraft, the report says.

Improved Composition of Chinese CP Ranks

PM132131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
9 Oct 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Changes in Social Composition"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct—In recent years there have been considerable changes in the ranks of the Communist Party of China and the intellectual standard of its members has risen, a CPC Central Committee Organizational Department spokesman said here.

He cited data indicating that during the period between 1979 and 1986 the CPC admitted 10.83 million members, including nearly 2 million technical experts. A considerable percentage of the various technical experts, particularly those who work as scientists and occupy leading posts in the sphere of the exact sciences, are party members. Over two-thirds of those acquiring party membership annually are under 35. The number of CPC members who are postgraduates or students at the country's higher educational establishments has also increased.

The CPSU Central Committee Organizational Department spokesman noted that the conditions of admittance to the CPC have been clarified. In particular, the main demands made on those applying for party membership are "support for and implementation of CPC domestic and foreign policy, firm belief in communism, and a wish to contribute to building socialism." It is the higher demands that have led to the improvement in the party's qualitative composition. At the same time, the CPC Central Committee spokesman pointed out the "practice that occurs in some places of relaxing the demands made on people joining the party" and stressed the need to increase party organizations' militancy so that the CPC "can continue to firmly endure any ordeal and successfully lead the cause of the country's socialist modernization."

It was stated that it is necessary to admit leading workers to the party and also young peasants "who love socialism and are leading the peasant masses in improving their well-being through hard work."

On the eve of the upcoming 13th CPC Congress the membership is 46 million, of whom 26.4 % have complete secondary education, compared with 12.8 % in 1978.

Deng Xiaoping Meets Hungary's Kadar

LD140934 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 13 TASS—The chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers of the Communist Party of China, Deng Xiaoping, today met with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party who is staying in this country on an official friendly visit.

The sides exchanged opinions on issues of building socialism in China and Hungary and briefed each other on the progress of economic transformations in their countries.

Deng Xiaoping said China should reform the economic and political structures to expedite the building effort and bring out the advantages of the socialist system.

The policy of broadening contacts with the outside world was part of the reform, he said. The rejuvenation of party and state leaders was among the more important tasks of the reform, he added. In this connection Deng Xiaoping said that the forthcoming 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China would put forward the task of not only speeding up the reform but also reforming the political structure.

Speaking of events in this country starting from the second half of 1957, Deng Xiaoping said they had contradicted the political line of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China, that the "Cultural Revolution" had resulted from leftist mistakes and that China had lost too much time as a result.

"Taking full account of China's real conditions", he said, "we walked along the path of the October Revolution, but with a difference—through victory in a democratic revolution. Then we effected gradual transition to the first phase of building socialism. This is the positive side of our experience."

Xinhua news agency quoted Janos Kadar as saying that Hungary, which had renounced dogmatism, was building socialism with account taken of its practical conditions and pursuing reform in various fields. It was only reform that could advance the cause of socialism, he said.

Kadar Press Conference

LD150832 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 14 TASS—A press-conference by General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar held here on Tuesday was devoted to the results of the Hungarian-Chinese talks. He said that his meetings with Chinese leaders will have a favourable influence on the development of all-round relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and China. The sides have identical views on such fundamental questions related to the interests of entire humanity as the struggle for peace, the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Hungary and China have now entered the decisive stage of their development, Janos Kadar said. Hungary's historic task is to master the science of effective economic management in conditions of socialism and with taking into account its specific features. We take the road of reforms and life poses new questions. They cannot be answered in a conventional way. New answers should be given. Our goals coincide. Hungary and China are working to the benefit of peace, for the sake of a better future of people, Janos Kadar said.

It is very important that we have been together on the side of a good undertaking, declared for peace. Encouraging tendencies now appeared in world politics. These

are the arrangements on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. The importance of this is noted in China, too. We see encouraging signs also with regard to European detente. Our aim is to establish such mutual security in Europe that each country could live in tranquility. It is not only European countries but all countries that are interested in this, said the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Bilateral Scientific Cooperation Noted

OW120431 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
1500 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, please listen to these facts about Soviet-Chinese cooperation:

As you may have already learned from our reports, a delegation from the China Association for Science and Technology, led by its vice chairman Zhuang Fenggan, has been visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies. Scientists of the nongovernmental organizations from both countries established their initial contacts not long ago, i.e., when a delegation from the Soviet Council of Scientific and Technical Societies visited China last year. The current visit by the Chinese delegation demonstrates a desire by the scientists from both countries to expand their contacts and cooperate with each other in solving major problems in modern science, technology, and production methods. [passage omitted]

During the visit, the Chinese scientists met their Soviet counterparts, visited scientific institutions in Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, notably the Space Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Academy of Science, and the Cybernetics Institute, as well as a number of industrial enterprises.

On 9 October, a 1988-89 scientific and technical cooperation accord was signed by Moscow between the Soviet Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the China Association for Science and Technology. According to the accord, the two countries will dispatch experts to give lectures or reports on questions of mutual interest. [passage omitted]

The accord was signed by Zhuang Fenggan, head of the Chinese delegation, and Professor Vladislavlev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Scientific and Technical Societies. Following are their speeches at the signing ceremony:

[Begin recording] [Vladislavlev in Russian, fading into Chinese translation] We believe that the accord will increase the contacts between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples as well as information exchanges between scientists of the two countries. Moreover, it will enable the Soviet Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the China Association for Science and Technology to

assist industrial enterprises, academic institutions, and planning organizations from both countries when they conduct cooperation. [end recording]

Zhuang Fenggan, head of the Chinese delegation and vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, said:

[Begin recording] [Zhuang] First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my warmest greetings to the great Soviet people, friends of the Chinese people. Please allow me to express the most cordial regards from the 1.8 million members of the China Association for Science and Technology to members of the Soviet Council of Scientific and Technical Societies. The 1988-89 scientific and technical cooperation accord, which has just been signed, is a fruitful achievement made by our current visit. During the visit, we have witnessed great changes in the Soviet Union. We are especially impressed with the Soviet achievements in reform. We wish the Soviet Union success in its reform, good health and happiness to the Soviet people, and continuous growth of the friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples and between our scientific and technical organizations. [end recording]

Moscow City Delegation Arrives in PRC

LD101419 Moscow World Service in English
1200 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow City Council has arrived in China at the invitation of the people's government of Beijing. It is led by the Moscow City Mayor Valeriy Saykin.

The delegation will hold talks with Beijing government officials, will visit a number of industrial enterprises in the Chinese capital and will travel to Harbin.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Vietnamese Plane 'Disappeared' in China

LD131821 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi October 13 TASS—Nguyen Phuong Vu, head of the Department of China at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, on October 8 met with the charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of China in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and handed him a note, VNA news agency reported.

The note said that on October 5, a Vietnamese Air Force plane disappeared in bad weather. It was a training plane which had no arms aboard. It is possible that the aircraft veered off course and flew into Chinese air space. As a result, it could have fallen on Chinese territory.

The Vietnamese side has learnt that some parts of the plane have been found. Vietnam suggests that China return the debris, provide information about the fate of the pilot and return either him, if he is alive, or his body, if he is dead, as soon as possible.

Vietnam and China, the note said, are two neighboring countries with a common border. Over recent years China has made repeated requests to Vietnam to look for missing Chinese ships and boats which could be in Vietnamese territorial waters. Guided by good will and humane considerations, Vietnam responded to those requests and returned ships and their crews perfectly safe.

On April 15, 1979, a Chinese warplane sneaked into Vietnamese air space and crashed in Hai Hau District of Ha Nam Ninh Province, nearly 100 kilometers south of Hanoi and more than 200 kilometers from the border. On April 16, 1979, Vietnam informed Chinese representatives about this, saying it was prepared to turn over the body of the dead pilot. On April 18, 1979, the Chinese side demanded that Vietnam give it the remains of the pilot. The demand was complied with on April 24, 1979.

Vietnam, the note said, hopes that China, guided by a spirit of mutual assistance between neighbors in looking for ships and aircraft which have met with accidents, will give a positive reply to its proposals.

Prospects Evaluated for Cambodian Settlement

PM141707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov report: "Cambodia: Guidelines Mapped Out"]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The prospects for resolving the problems surrounding Cambodia appear to be better now than they have ever been in the last 8 years.

The PRK Government has appealed to all opposition forces—irrespective of their class, social affiliation, and political and religious beliefs—to begin a process of national reconciliation. The only provision it has made is that Pol Pot and his closest associates, guilty of the most serious crimes against the Cambodian people, cannot be included in this process.

The accord reached in Ho Chi Minh City between Vietnam and Indonesia, representing the Indochinese and ASEAN countries respectively, to the effect that national reconciliation issues must be resolved by the Cambodians themselves without outside interference, is of fundamental significance to the process now beginning. Subsequent development of events proves the relevance of this approach.

The latest PRK Government statement provides the first clear, accurate definition of the role played by Sihanouk and objectively indicates his past services in the Cambodian people's struggle for national liberation. It is no secret that his authority among the country's population is quite high, which explains the PRK Government's willingness to offer him one of the most important positions in the government. It would obviously be premature to say exactly which position Sihanouk will take in response to this offer.

In a recent conversation with Lida Sisovat, deputy general secretary of the United Front for the National Building and Defense of Kampuchea, I asked her opinion on this issue.

[Sisovat] First of all, I would like to say a few words about the front's activities. It is the biggest organization in our country, incorporating representatives of every stratum of the population on a patriotic basis. We are currently involved in a great deal of work to propagandize our government's important new initiatives. We urge our compatriots who, through force of circumstance, are now living in exile to return to Cambodia and take part in building a free society and a prosperous, independent motherland. As far as my kinsman, Norodom Sihanouk, is concerned, he must now give practical evidence of the patriotism and love for Cambodia's people of which he has spoken so much. We realize the national reconciliation process will require a great deal of time and effort, and we do not flatter ourselves that we will see its completion in the near future. [Sisovat ends]

Yes, there are a considerable number of obstacles to Cambodians' national reconciliation. It is clear from the speech given at the current UN General Assembly session in New York by Son Sann, one of the opposition leaders and prime minister of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," that Khmer reactionaries have given a hostile reception to Phnom Penh's peace-loving initiative. However, this demarche has not succeeded in deluding experienced observers. News agencies point out that Son Sann has clearly been prompted to say this. It is no accident that Sihanouk has said he had nothing to do with this speech, which reflects the opinion of the Pol Pot group alone.

A discussion of the "Cambodian issue" is now beginning in the United Nations. One involuntarily wonders whether it will follow the scenario of previous years, with its uniform resolutions condemning the presence of Vietnamese troops on Cambodian territory, or whether common sense will prevail in line with present-day realities. It was recently announced that the next withdrawal—the sixth so far—of Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK will take place in November. Foreign observers will be present for the first time. It is clear that a complete withdrawal could be carried out even earlier than 1990, if the threat of an armed attack on Cambodia by opposition forces using foreign military aid and the territory of other states is removed. As stated in the PRK

Government announcement, this would create the conditions for holding general election the country and forming a coalition government.

'Reconciliation' Described

LD150127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0630 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] [Presenter] The Cambodian leadership has proposed to Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, one of the opposition groups, that he should enter the government of the country. The country's leadership has also promised to hold general elections, having invited foreign observers, after Vietnamese troops withdraw from the country's territory.

As you know, comrades, a little over a month ago a policy of national reconciliation was declared in this suffering country. These latest steps, as AFP has reported, confirm once again the Cambodian leadership's goodwill. Having received that telegram, we got on the line to our correspondent in Phnom Penh, Yevgeniy Kachanov. Yevgeniy, the first question is: What is, in fact, the main sense of the national reconciliation policy in Cambodia? What does it have in common with the national reconciliation in Afghanistan, let us say, or Nicaragua?

[Kachanov] Phnom Penh is listening. I understand your interest, Petr, in the very sense of national reconciliation. We can see specific details about how that process is going in Afghanistan, or what efforts the Government of Nicaragua is making in that direction, from the newspapers and the broadcasts of Soviet radio and television. At the same time we note how, in those countries, as here in Cambodia, national reconciliation is above all the problem of the nation's survival as such, preserving its cultural legacy, and securing normal life, if not for this, at least for future, generations. All these countries are now, in terms of standard of living, at the very bottom of a long list. In Cambodia, for instance, the average wage of a worker and employee, if one takes market prices, is no more than \$3 a month.

[Presenter] It is understandable that the war, and restoration of what has been destroyed, are using up a great deal of resources. But Yevgeniy, let us return to the first question, what is really taking place in the country now?

[Kachanov] In the last few weeks, events have been developing not so much in Cambodia itself as around it. Moreover, they are developing like in a thriller. On 27 August the PRK Government made a statement on the national reconciliation policy. It is proposing cooperation with all Cambodians, regardless of their past, class or ethnic identity, or their ideological (?unrealized) views. Moreover, that principle also includes those who up until now have been members of counterrevolutionary bands and have fought, bearing arms, against the Cambodian Government.

You must agree, Petr, that to offer former and present counterrevolutionaries cooperation and constructive work in the interests of the suffering people is a strong step, but it is only the first step. The leaders of the remaining groups are being called to a dialogue—the leaders of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who have been at the head of the political and armed struggle for nearly 9 years against revolutionary changes in Cambodia and against the present legitimate government. I should not like to make any kind of ovations. But recently the judgments and utterances of one Coalition leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk—he is, incidentally, the most well known—have contained both common sense and concern for the destiny of the homeland.

At the end of July, in Ho Chi Minh City, an accord was also reached between Vietnam, representing the three countries of Indochina, and Indonesia, representing the countries of ASEAN, about the organization of an unofficial meeting between the opposing Khmer groups. That accord, in actual fact, set the tone for the subsequent events. I again point out that the meeting in Ho Chi Minh was at the end of July. After that meeting were two more initiatives, with the same aim, from the Cambodian Government itself and the group of emigre figures. The two sides expressed their readiness to sit down to talks. That was, again, the PRK Government and Prince Sihanouk, leader of the armed group Moulinaka. Somehow the matter moved from a standstill. Conditions for a meeting cannot be unacceptable to anybody. The issues which may be resolved at it are very significant for the destiny of the Cambodian nation.

[Presenter] Thank you for your comments.

Near East & South Asia

Petrovskiy Interviewed on Gulf War

JN111542 *Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic 8 Oct 87
p 20

[Interview with Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister, by AL-KHALIJ correspondent Thurayya 'Asi in New York on 6 October]

[Text] *Al-Khalij*: Is there really a chance to end the Iraq-Iran war through UN efforts after all the debates about Resolution 598?

[Petrovskiy: What is your principal goal from these efforts? It is to end the war and halt the military operations in the Gulf region. Why do I see a possibility of implementing the resolution? Because we are witnessing an unprecedented consensus by the permanent members of the Security Council. All the permanent members agreed to implement Resolution 598 and they all voiced support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General. The UN secretary general is currently undertaking diplomatic efforts in an attempt to achieve a solution to all the issues covered by the resolution. However, since you are

asking me if there is an opportunity, I must say that when discussing the Iraq-Iran war and the need to find a solution, we must remember that there is another side to this. By this I mean the content of the fifth paragraph of the resolution—the exercise of self restraint by the third parties. This matter concerns the military escalation in the Gulf. In this regard, we cannot but feel anxious about the increasing presence of naval forces in the Gulf. Thus, we believe it is necessary for the efforts of the UN secretary general to coincide with efforts from a number of permanent Security Council members in dealing with the existing situation.

We feel it necessary to convene a meeting of the Security Council's military council, which is composed of the permanent members at the level of the chiefs of staff. In short, yes, we have a chance. We must use this opportunity to find an end to the Iraq-Iran war and prove that the only way to resolve the Iraq-Iran dispute and others is through political means, foremost of which is the United Nations.

Al-Khalij: Do you still adhere to the proposal that the cease-fire should be linked to the issue of investigating the responsibility for the dispute?

Petrovskiy: This proposal was made by foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. However, we proposed at the same time dealing with all the other elements of Resolution 598.

Al-Khalij: I asked essentially about the proposal in light of the current discussions among the big five to obtain Iranian agreement with the resolution.

Petrovskiy: First of all, I would like to tell you that the proposal stems from Resolution 598 and contains an important and vital part of this resolution. However, while we talk about this proposal, we also talk about the need to implement all other provisions whose importance we should never underestimate. We believe all the other elements of this resolution should be implemented.

Al-Khalij: How far have the discussions at the Security Council reached in light of your proposal?

Petrovskiy: I am optimistic about the continuous efforts of the UN secretary general and his consultations with both Iraq and Iran. I believe his first contacts in this regard were practical. The strange thing about diplomatic discussions is that they enable some to raise certain questions. However, the important thing is to find answers to these questions. It is also important to provide the necessary international climate to calmly deal with the issues that are being raised to end this war as soon as possible. The most important factor in the diplomatic process is trying to end this war as soon as possible. Therefore, we deem it necessary to see both belligerents in the war we are trying to end to participate in this process.

Al-Khalij: According to what you say, we have seen a possibility to settle conflict through unanimity of the five big powers. Can we say that there is a possibility to settle the Middle East conflict by the same means?

Petrovskiy: Your question is very important. When I visited the UAE I spoke about the possibility of settling the Middle East conflict. Since then, I have a strong feeling that there is a unanimity on holding an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all parties concerned with the objective of ending Israeli occupation of all occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing the security of all the region's states. In light of this, I believe that the UN General Assembly's current session can strongly vote in favor of this conference.

Al-Khalij: Here we come to the issue of Soviet-Israeli relations. The USSR sets the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights as conditions for restoring relations with Israel. On the other hand, the Israelis set certain conditions for restoring them. Despite this, the two countries' foreign ministers meet, and other meetings were held on various levels in Europe or elsewhere. Have these meetings achieved any progress and did the Israelis accept the Soviet conditions?

Petrovskiy: Yes, there are contacts with the Israelis, and the two countries' foreign ministers meet from time to time during the UN General Assembly session. Our objective behind these meetings is to explain our stand toward the comprehensive solution to the Middle East situation. We have explained our stand during all these meetings because the Israelis always say that the absence of these relations is unnatural. However, we explained to them that normalization of relations would only take place through the contacts to settle the Middle East conflict. In other words, if the Israelis agreed to participate in the international conference, this would take place.

Al-Khalij: Do you mean that restoration of relations depends on the Israeli participation in the international conference?

Petrovskiy: Exactly, because we must ascertain that the reasons behind severing these relations are removed. In order to achieve this, the Israelis should accept the concept of the international conference.

Al-Khalij: Do you believe this is possible at present?

Petrovskiy: This depends on the Israeli awareness. If the Israelis are aware enough, they will realize that it is in their interest to support the international conference, and that every time there is a possibility to settle the Middle East conflict as soon as possible, the situation will be better for Israel.

Al-Khalij: Do you believe that Yitzhaq Shamir is ready to accept these ideas?

Petrovskiy: I do not have full knowledge of the domestic situation in Israel. However, what is very important is that the Israeli policy should accept logic, and what we propose is logical. This is why this concept is supported on a large-scale at the United Nations. It is ridiculous to be like a soldier who thinks he is marching on the right course while all other soldiers in his division are heading in the wrong direction. Therefore, it is necessary to respect the desire of the international community. This is the logic I am speaking about.

Al-Khalij: Do you expect this conference to be held soon?

Petrovskiy: The least that can be said is that we are exerting our utmost efforts so that the conference will be held as soon as possible.

Al-Khalij: Let us touch on the Lebanese issue. You met with President Amin al-Jumayyil during his stay in New York.

Petrovskiy: My talks with President al-Jumayyil were comprehensive. Certainly, we discussed a comprehensive solution to Middle East problems. It is necessary to hold an international conference as soon as possible to achieve the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all occupied territories, including southern Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil supports this idea.

Al-Khalij: Do you believe in the possibility of resolving the Lebanese internal problems in an independent manner?

Petrovskiy: I always believe there is no single problem in the world or in any specific country that cannot be resolved through talks and provision of a behavior which pays attention to the various stands and attempts to find the best solutions. The existence of a political desire is important, and we prefer an early solution to all Lebanese problems.

Al-Khalij: In your opinion, what is Syria's role in such a solution?

Petrovskiy: Once again, I do not want to comment on the stands of other parties; however, we believe all countries in the region should understand the need to promote peaceful relations in the region. These are the bases and major conditions for finding political solutions to problems. We have good relations with Syria, our friend. We work closely with each other to find an early solution to the existing problems in the region.

Al-Khalij: Do you mean that there will be no solution to the Lebanese problem outside the framework of the Middle East problems?

Petrovskiy: I think that solutions to all Middle East problems can be found by bringing about a comprehensive solution that will greatly facilitate the possibility of resolving such problems.. (interrupting) I apologize because I have another important date.

Al-Khalij: The last question is about your efforts to unify the Palestinian resistance factions and improve PLO-Syria relations. Do you believe your efforts have been fruitful in this regard, especially since Syrian- Palestinian relations are not at their best?

Petrovskiy: We believe that relations between the PLO and all Arab countries must be good. We still work for PLO unity. We also want PLO relations with all other Arab countries to improve. Our basic objective is to support Arab solidarity because this solidarity was always fruitful not only politically, which is very important, but also culturally. This solidarity produced thought and ideas considered one of the most important bases for world civilization.

Al-Khalij: What is your stand on Syria's proposal to include a topic discussing the roots of terrorism during the work of the UN General Assembly?

Petrovskiy: We support this proposal and we believe it is very good. It is very important to discuss international terrorism on joint bases with other countries. This is because we believe this to be a very serious issue. We hope that the United Nations will study this proposal with much interest.

Al-Khalij: How was your visit to the UAE? I heard that you talked much about it.

Petrovskiy: Relations between us are very good. I was much impressed by my visit to the UAE. I was not only impressed by its buildings and development but also by my several meetings with UAE officials, particularly my colleagues at the Foreign Ministry. Moreover, I held very impressive talks with Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the head of state, who deeply influenced my visit and its results.

Envoy Dismisses Reports on Tilt Toward Iran
LD121809 Kuwait KUNA in English 1615 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 12 (KUNA)—The Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Ernest Zverev Monday dismissed press reports on development of the Soviet-Iranian bilateral relations as "inaccurate" stressing his country's friendship with the Arab states.

Speaking to reporters, while seeing off the Kuwaiti Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah who left for Moscow today, the ambassador said some Arab newspapers including the Kuwaiti ones have been reporting that the Soviet Union is developing its relations with Iran as "if it is against developing the Arab-Soviet relations".

Pointing to the Soviet-Iranian economic relations since the shah times, the Soviet ambassador denied that such relations are undergoing any rapprochement, noting that "the press uproar over such relations is more bigger than what is real".

The ambassador pointed that the level of economic and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran has decreased since the outbreaks of the war noting the Soviet Union is suffering from the ongoing war because the amount of joint economic cooperation with both Iraq and Iran has dropped.

On the Soviet stance toward the Iraq-Iran war, the ambassador stressed that his country still calls for finding an immediate end to the war and transferring it to the stage of peaceful solutions.

Over the Sixth Article of the United Nation's Resolutions 598 to determine [responsibility for] the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war by a neutral committee, Zverev said since the Soviet Union participated in formulating the resolution, therefore "we support such an article".

Asked if Kuwait has requested chartering more Soviet oil tankers in addition to the present three, Zverev said Kuwait has not made new requests, announcing that the Soviet Union will study such requests should Kuwait make them.

Referring to the Kuwaiti step to charter the Soviet ships, the Soviet ambassador said it was a commercial matter.

More on Kuwaiti Oil Ministers in Moscow

Meet With Aristov, Dinkov
LD141401 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1310 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 14 Oct (KUNA)—Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifa held two separate meetings here this morning with Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov and Petroleum Industry Minister Vasilii Dinkov.

In a statement to KUNA, Shaykh 'Ali said that the two meetings dealt with issues relating to a protocol of economic cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union and also the future organization of Kuwaiti-Soviet cooperation in various economic areas.

Shaykh 'Ali described as "good and successful" the discussions he held here today, stressing the two countries' eagerness to develop their economic relations and to raise them to the level reached by the political relations between the two countries.

The Kuwaiti oil minister indicated that side-line talks took place today also between members of his accompanying delegation and a number of Soviet economic experts.

The Soviet and Kuwaiti sides have agreed to sign an agreement on the establishment of a permanent economic committee between the two countries to follow up joint economic activities. [passage omitted]

Meet With Aliyev

LD141721 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Kuwait's Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifa.

They discussed various aspects of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, the situation in the Persian Gulf and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Soviet Union, Aliyev emphasized, invariably favoured the earliest cessation of the Iraq-Iran war. This could only be achieved through a fair and comprehensive settlement of the conflict by political means with due account for the legitimate interests of both warring sides.

The participants in the conversation supported Resolution 598 of the U.N. Security Council, calling for its immediate implementation in full measure. It was noted that it could serve as a necessary political foundation for the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

In discussing bilateral ties, both sides expressed satisfaction with the attained level of cooperation and reaffirmed mutual striving towards its further development and expansion.

Economic Cooperation Pact Signed

LD151016 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0930 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (KUNA)—Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi al-Sabah signed an agreement here today providing for the setting up of a permanent Kuwaiti-Soviet committee for economic cooperation.

The agreement was signed on the Soviet side by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The signing ceremony was attended by the delegation accompanying Shaykh 'Ali, in addition to 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ay, Kuwaiti ambassador to Moscow.

In a statement to KUNA, Shaykh 'Ali said the committee was set up to follow up implementation of both documents and agreements already signed and those to be concluded between Kuwait and the Soviet Union in various domains.

The oil minister said the task of this committee, among other things, was to present mutually advantageous studies and economic projects, as well as to follow up implementation of joint projects, whether carried out in Kuwait and the USSR, or in third countries.

Shaykh 'Ali pointed out the committee would also follow up on financial cooperation between Kuwait and the USSR.

The oil minister also explained the committee had a status that defined how meetings would be held, as well as agreement on carrying out joint ventures between the two countries.

Najibullah Says Party Would 'Share Power'

TA150737 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Report on interview with Najibullah, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee general secretary by unidentified correspondent of ZENDEGI-YE HEZB magazine, organ of the party Central Committee, published in the third issue of the magazine; date and place not given]

[Text] Comrade Najibullah said: The basic task currently facing the party is to speed up and develop the national reconciliation process as much as possible. The counter-revolution is exerting efforts to foil the national reconciliation policy. Washington's authorities and regional reaction want to escalate interference in Afghan affairs and expand the scope of the undeclared war. During the months that have elapsed since proclamation of the national reconciliation policy, opponents have not been able to present any constructive program vis-a-vis national reconciliation.

Comrade Najibullah pointed out the task currently confronting the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] is to attract new supporters for its peaceful policy. Another task is to expand the social basis of the national reconciliation policy to gain its potential supporters' backing.

Afghanistan's leader said: The PDPA is society's leading force, and no one has relieved it of this responsibility. Should conditions arise, however, in which a coalition and a multiparty system come into being, the PDPA will be ready to share power. No one should have any doubt in this connection or waver in face of the PDPA's new steps.

With regard to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the party's ranks, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary said: The PDPA Central Committee and its politburo are now more unified than ever, and the work of these organs is carried out publicly in a climate of trust and with serious responsibility.

In conclusion, Comrade Najibullah said: Certain problems exist in this area, and one cannot and should not try to overcome these problems at once.

Armand Hammer Meets With Najibullah

PM141147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Okulov dispatch: "On a Mission to Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Oct—Armand Hammer, the well known American businessman and public figure, has been here on a private visit. He was received by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. He had meetings with other Afghan statesmen.

"I believe that my visit was very productive, and my meetings with Afghan statesmen were very useful," A. Hammer declared before flying out of Kabul. "I am leaving full of optimism. I am convinced that there is a possibility of establishing peace in Afghanistan and peace between Afghanistan and its neighbors. I will work in this direction. I am convinced that M.S. Gorbachev sincerely wants to withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. I am sure that a solution to the Afghan problem will soon be found."

Meets With Other Officials

LD140926 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 13 TASS—Well-known U.S. businessman and public figure Armand Hammer, who visited here as a private person, was received today by Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan.

He also met with Abdol Wakil, a member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and foreign minister of Afghanistan, Muhammad Hasan Sharq, minister for the affairs of refugees, and other officials.

Hammer left Kabul today.

Answering newsmen's questions before his departure at the Kabul International Airport, he said he was happy with having been able to visit the Afghan capital and believed that his visit had been very productive and successful.

Hammer said he had been very impressed by his meetings with officials. He added he was convinced that there were possibilities to restore peace to Afghanistan and peace between this country and its neighbors.

He said he would be working towards the goal. He stressed that the war must be stopped and he was convinced that Mikhail Gorbachev really wanted to withdraw troops from here. Hammer said he was looking upon the peaceful future of Afghanistan with hope.

Sub-Saharan Africa

South African 'Aggressors' Policy Viewed

PM150907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Serbin "Commentator's Column": "Aggressors"]

[Text] Battles are continuing in the south of Angola. For a long time now detachments of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] grouping and regular RSA troops have been conducting operations against the people's power. Their strongpoints used in their attempts to overthrow by military means the present regime in Angola are situated there.

Military operations have been stepped up recently. UNITA, AFP reports, is using antitank guided projectiles and "Stinger" antiaircraft missiles supplied from across the ocean. According to information from Luanda, the RSA command has deployed four battalions of troops with air and rocket artillery support into these regions.

Outright aggression and subversive actions form the main substance of Pretoria's policy with regard to its neighbors—-independent African states. Recently cutthroats from the Mozambique National Resistance Movement [Renamo] in Mozambique have stepped up their bloody excesses with aid from the RSA. Pirate raids and terrorist actions were carried out by RSA special subunits and agents against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. The racists want to bring about a change in the position of the "front-line" states by brute force and force them to renounce their support for South Africa's African National Congress, which is striving to eliminate the apartheid system, and renounce their solidarity with Namibian patriots.

The correlation of forces on the African continent is not to Pretoria's advantage although, of course, its military machine possesses considerable might. But the racists derive even greater power from the stable unchanging support of Western ruling circles. True, from time to time the United States put on a show of "noncoincidence of views" for public consumption. The U.S. State Department "condemns" apartheid, and indignant statements issue forth in response from Pretoria regarding the United States.

Now the eyes of the whole world are witnessing a rapprochement between the RSA and France. People in Paris are awaiting the visit of P. Botha, RSA minister of

foreign affairs, which is to mark the so-called "normalization" of relations between the two countries after the "conflict" which allegedly took place, although there was in fact no real conflict between them. The racist regime and Tokyo are actively collaborating. Last year their business relations were consolidated: Commodity turnover between Japan and the RSA grew by 25%. Can one be surprised after all this that the RSA economy hardly notices the pinpricks of so-called Western "sanctions"? Sure of the "Western" countries, the racist clique continues its policy of aggression.

Burundians Convey Buyoya Message to Gromyko
PM151001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Burundian Military Committee for National Salvation led by Major Gerard Chishakhayo [surname as published], member of the Executive Committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation, was in Moscow 10-11 October.

The delegation was received by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The head of the delegation passed on a message from Major Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, addressed to A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

'Legitimate' Namibian Representatives Met
LD142345 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—An official ceremony of presentation of credentials by Philemon Malima, the first head of the representation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in the USSR, was held here today. The credentials were accepted by Mikhail Kapitsa, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, under which the SWAPO representation is accredited.

The opening of SWAPO's representation in the USSR testifies to further expansion of traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet public and SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, said Mikhail Kapitsa. He reaffirmed the Soviet people's invariable solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle against the occupational colonial regime of South Africa, the readiness to continue rendering moral-political support and material assistance to SWAPO.

Now that the SWAPO representation has opened in Moscow, said Philemon Malima, our relations with the Soviet people are entering a qualitatively new stage of development. This event is a striking pointer to the Soviet Union's invariable all-round support, owing to

which we have reached the present-day stage of the liberation movement. The movement has acquired the proportions of nation-wide struggle for freedom and genuine independence.

Namibia's patriots are keeping an interested eye over the major changes now taking place in the USSR, Philemon Malima said. We are confident that the reconstruction process, now involving all aspects of life in Soviet society, will be crowned with success and will lead to further growth of the might of the world's first socialist state. Along with all Soviet people, we shall soon celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which laid the beginning to the liberation movement all over the world. For the Namibian people, the Great October Revolution is an eternal flambeau illuminating our way in the struggle against oppression, colonialism, apartheid, for freedom, peace, and progress.

Coming from a peasant family, Philemon Malima, 41, is member of the Political Bureau of SWAPO's Central Committee. He joined the liberation struggle in the late 1960s. In recent years, he was chief political commissioner of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.

East Europe

Honecker on Significance of FRG Visit
PM141203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "GDR-FRG: Success of the Policy of Reason. E. Honecker on Mutual Relations Between the Two German States"]

[Text] *Neues Deutschland* has published an interview given by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to leading Finnish newspapers in which he touched on questions of GDR-Finnish bilateral relations and other important international problems. In particular, in response to Finnish journalists' questions on the results of his recent trip to the FRG, Comrade Honecker said:

"As I stated at the end of my official visit to the FRG, its results constitute a success for the policy of reason and realism, a gain for people and for peace. I must especially stress the agreement expressed by myself and Federal Chancellor Kohl regarding the fact that both German states have particular responsibility—by virtue of their common history—for preserving peace. After the experience of the past in the first half of our century, filled with suffering and pain, the European peoples rightly expect in the nuclear age that both German states will devote special efforts to peaceful coexistence in Europe. On the basis of this realization, the wish for mutual understanding and cooperation dominated during the meetings.

"Thus, in the course of many conversations we managed to achieve mutual understanding on the question of ensuring peace. I would like in this connection to single out the fact of our agreement with regard to the agreement on the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles, which, we both think, will have a positive effect on other spheres of disarmament and relations between East and West. We also achieved good progress in the sphere of developing bilateral relations. This is illustrated by the conclusion of accords and agreements in the sphere of environmental preservation, science, and also radiation protection.

"Of course, we also discussed the most varied aspects of further expanding and diversifying our relations. Indisputably, there are many opportunities in this sphere, in particular concerning economic and trade links. I am sure that they can be exploited for mutual benefit if both German states are guided by realism, compliance with treaties, and goodwill in relations with each other, and also, it goes without saying, by respect for the norms of international law."

RCP Plenum Expels Power Industry Leaders

*PM141035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
7 Oct 87 Second Editionp 4*

[TASS report: "RCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct—An extended RCP Central Committee Plenum has taken place here. Its participants discussed a report by C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, on the fulfillment of the unified national plan for Romanian socioeconomic development for the first 9 months of this year and measures for implementing it in the last quarter and for the year as the whole.

Speaking at the plenum, N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, noted that the party and the entire Romanian people express satisfaction with the Soviet-U.S. accord in principle on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. We would like this treaty to be signed in the near future. It would open the way for new effective actions in the sphere of disarmament and the elimination of nuclear and conventional armaments. Dealing with domestic economic questions, the leader of the RCP pointed out that, although in comparison with last year definite growth in production is being observed in all sectors, the plan outlines have not been met in the mining, petroleum, metallurgical, and chemical industries and also in certain machine building sectors. He analyzed the reasons for the nonfulfillment of a number of indicators, proposed the adoption of urgent measures to rectify the situation, and indicated the need to expand collaboration and cooperation with socialist countries within the CEMA framework and with other socialist countries.

The RCP Central Committee Plenum adopted decisions on organizational questions. S. Andrei and C. Radu have been relieved of their duties as secretaries of the RCP Central Committee in connection with their transfer to other work. The plenum elected N. Ibanescu and I. Radu as candidate members of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and I. Radu, C. Mitea, R. Balan, and G. Tanase as secretaries of the RCP Central Committee. It approved the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee's proposal to expel G. Petrescu, former deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and I. Avram, former minister for electric power, from the RCP Central Committee for unsatisfactory work and nonfulfillment of demands with regard to the leadership, organization, and normal functioning of the country's power supply system.

A resolution was adopted to convene an RCP National Conference 7-9 December this year.

Further on Dismissal

*PM130921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 87
Second Editionp 5*

[TASS report: "Session of RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee"]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct—The RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee has reviewed the state of affairs at a number of the country's power stations. It was pointed out that serious shortages are occurring at power facilities, in particular at thermal power stations in Rovinari and Turceni. They have led to nonfulfillment of the program for repairing and commissioning power capacities.

The Central Committee Political Executive Committee deemed the work at these sites to be quite unsatisfactory. In this connection it has been decided to relieve G. Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and I. Avram, minister of electric power, of the posts they occupied. The upcoming 5 October RCP Central Committee Plenum will review the question of expelling G. Petrescu and I. Avram from the RCP Central Committee. State organs and the Romanian Prosecutor's Office have been commissioned to investigate the causes of the situation which has arisen and call the culprits to account.

PPR Plenum on Economic Reform Plans

*PM141115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 87
First Editionp 4*

[TASS report: "For the Good of the People"]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct—The draft of the "Program for the Implementation of the Second Stage of Economic Reform," which envisages a broad series of measures to implement new forms of state management and functioning, was the center of attention at a session of the

Polish Council of Ministers held here. W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, took part in its work.

It was stressed that the program's main aim is to restructure the economic mechanism in such a way as to ensure radical growth in the economy's efficiency and improve the exploitation of the country's resources for the good of the people. Its implementation is designed to put an end to the dissipation of this potential occurring through low labor productivity and poor output quality.

It has been decided to lay the main stress on achieving economic equilibrium above all by providing incentives for profitability, rationalizing employment, and saving fuel, raw materials, and supplies. Ensuring such growth requires radical changes in the direction of developing socialist enterprise and modernizing all sectors of the economy. Profound changes will also be necessary in the system of managing economic activity.

The Polish Council of Ministers indicated the need to restructure the work of the central economic management apparatus. First and foremost it is planned to abandon the organization of central organs of state administration along sector lines. The plan is to reduce the number of ministries and central departments, and also the number of workers employed in them, as a result.

Messner Speaks on Reform

PM131001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
10 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Program of Transformations"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct—The comprehensive restructuring of the management system with the aim of liberating socialist enterprise and creating favorable conditions for productive, effective labor are the main tasks for the Polish national economy in the process of implementing the second phase of economic reform, Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said at a PZPR Central Committee plenum held here.

The basic aim of state economic activity is to create a sound material base that will fully meet society's needs. The goals set by the reform can only be met by mobilizing all the party's efforts.

The planned program of transformations covers the period through 1990, but the bulk of the basic measures will be carried out in the next 2 years. The government, Z. Messner noted, is beginning the restructuring of the entire management system with itself. We are not talking here about formal rearrangements but about eliminating 16 central administrative bodies and setting up 8 new ones. The essence of the planned changes is to create new

socioeconomic mechanisms for the management of the national economy. The bringing of enormous social reserves into operation forms the core of the new management system.

Regarding the PZPR's role in the process of planned transformations, the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers said that the party must create an atmosphere in society that is conducive to all that is new and progressive and must communicate the principles of its policy to broad strata of the people. Party leadership in all spheres of social life becomes more complex in the process of changes. The role of political and ideological work increases at the same time. Reform is not limited to restructuring economic mechanisms. The process of changes will actively proceed in the sphere of social and political life and help deepen democratization, which will lead to profound changes in people's mentality. This is the crucial factor in determining the success of the reforms being carried out, Z. Messner pointed out.

The plenum adopted a resolution which points up the need to move immediately from discussion of the planned measures to their implementation. The PZPR Central Committee expressed its full support for the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's initiative to conduct a national referendum on this fundamental issue. Polish society, the resolution says, will decide the means and pace whereby the effectiveness of the restructuring of the national economy is enhanced and the process of democratizing the sociopolitical system is carried out. The party must play the leading role in restructuring the national economy, the document stresses.

Kadar Receives 'Council of Interaction'

LD091545 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest October 9 TASS—The Executive Committee of the Council of Interaction wound up its session here Thursday. This international organization grouping 28 former heads of state and government has as its goal to promote peace and international security. Tackle other urgent issues of our time. [sentence as received] Attending the session were council Chairman Helmut Schmidt and other politicians of prominence. They discussed the issues pertaining to surging indebtedness of a number of countries and tasks of environmental protection.

The members of the organization were received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Hungary's Kadar Stops En Route to PRC

LD101846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] On 9 and 10 October, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, made a brief stopover in Kuybyshev, Novosibirsk, and

Irkutsk en route for an official friendly visit to the PRC. He was met and seen off by Comrades Muravev, Filatov, and Sitnikov, first secretaries of the party oblast committees.

West Europe

Murakhovskiy Receives Britain's Alan Clark
*LD142203 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT
14 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 14 Tass—Svevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agri-industrial Committee of the USSR, today received Britain's Secretary of Commerce Alan Clark at his request.

Clark was accompanied by representatives of several firms.

The sides discussed in detail specific issues of bilateral economic cooperation, possible directions in the organization of joint enterprises in the agri-industrial field and invigoration of trade.

Great Britain's ambassador to the USSR, Bryan Cartledge, took part in the conversation.

Further on Dobrynin Visit to West Germany

'Confident' About Relations
*LD131256 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT
13 Oct 87*

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Anatoliy Dobrynin, Soviet Central Committee secretary, said on Tuesday in Bonn at the conclusion of his 5-day visit to the Federal Republic that he is confident about development of German-Soviet relations. Dobrynin, responsible in the Central Committee for international relations and ranking as one of the closest advisers to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, told journalists: "The necessary preconditions now exist, evidently," to start a new page in German-Soviet relations. Gorbachev is to visit Bonn in the not too distant future.

Dobrynin, who held the press conference jointly with SPD Presidium member Egon Bahr, thanked the SPD as his German host and divulged that he has invited on Gorbachev's behalf Willy Brandt, honorary SPD chairman and Socialist International president, as well as SPD leader Hans-Jochen Vogel, to visit the Soviet Union. In the party talks, "extensive agreements or rapprochements on security matters" emerged. The meetings with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher were also spent constructively.

At the press conference, Bahr presented calls from a joint working group of the CPSU and the SPD for savings achieved in military budgets as a result of disarmament

to be used in the future in favor of the Third World. The monies should go into an international solidarity fund, in which the Soviet Union and the United States "have to" take part. Then the fund for the developing countries would also be a sign of hope. Dobrynin mentioned that it is the first time he has been in the Federal Republic. "I liked it," he said, and he had hardly had any language difficulties, he added, since everyone understood "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (restructuring).

Met by Razumovskiy, Others
*LD141351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1330 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had been in the FRG at the invitation of the SPD leadership, returned to Moscow today. At the airport of the capital, Comrade Dobrynin was met by Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and by senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

Soviet Trade Ties With France Appraised
*PM150921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent V. Bolshakov report: "Road to Mutual Benefit. On Soviet-French Trade and Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris, October [dateline as published]—It would be an exaggeration to say that there has been a sensational improvement in Soviet-French trade, but it is developing fairly steadily. The long-term program for economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between France and the USSR in 1980-1990 envisages this. This program is being kept to on the whole, despite certain "seasonal" fluctuations, interruptions, and constantly changing world market. The situation is monitored by the joint Soviet-French (Grand) Commission and, between sessions, by a special coordination commission which carries out a periodic "review," informing Paris and Moscow respectively on the state of trade and cooperation between our two countries. A session was held in Moscow quite recently (on 15-16 September this year). The communiqués of these commissions are usually only read by narrow specialists. But on this particular occasion, the communique contained a phrase of interest to everyone: "The sides have examined the possibility of developing their cooperation in new forms, primarily in those areas in which French enterprises have universally recognized technological skill...." The term "joint enterprise" is not used here, but it is implied. It was only discussed in general terms this summer. I can remember the skepticism with which a highly important, influential group of French industrialists left for the USSR in spring. "We are simply going to look," one of them said to me, "and to see what your 'restructuring' involves and what you intend by joint enterprises."

French business circles had a lot of questions to ask, from general to strictly technical. This was a completely new venture for them. Businessmen were asking: "How will we divide the profit? Will we be able to take it out of the country? How will we monitor quality? And sales? On what kind of terms will the Soviet state sell us raw and other materials?" These represent a mere fraction of the questions asked. A new coordination mechanism has had to be created to examine them all in full. During French Prime Minister J. Chirac's visit to the USSR in May this year, the sides agreed to set up a provisional Soviet-French working group. It was formed literally the other day, at the end of September, and has already begun work.

There is a lot of work to be done. More than 30 major French firms with the most advanced technology have already expressed interest in forming joint enterprises in Soviet territory. Exercising their new rights, our associations and ministries have begun talks with them.

The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is holding talks with "Eklatek" and "Domek" [names as published] on forming a joint enterprise for production and sale of outdoor lights. The USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances has reached an agreement with "Pechiney" on jointly producing equipment in the USSR for the manufacture of wrapping and packing materials. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee is holding talks with the same firm on packing for foodstuffs and cosmetics. The USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances is also holding talks with "Rema" [name as published] (on producing equipment for the hygienic packing of liquid foods and pasta). The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry is close to signing a contract with "Oreal" for the production of perfumes in atomizer form.

Preparations for signing contracts are usually completed by the end of the year. The biggest contract to date is with the well known agro-industrial firm "Interagra." A contract was signed with "Alcatel" literally the other day for the delivery of an underwater cable mainline communication system. A major contract is being drawn up with "Litvin" [name as published] (for the delivery of catalyzer manufacturing equipment). Contracts are to be signed to retool textile factories in Neftekamsk and Zheleznogorsk, and so forth. They cannot all be mentioned here. French-Soviet trade—despite the fact that its development is still being held back by Washington's economic "Cerberus," Cocom, which closely monitors supplies to the USSR of so-called "strategic goods," sometimes even including telephone equipment—is gradually gathering momentum and assuming new forms.

A symbolic meeting took place recently at Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport. The "Initiative-87" group of French social and political figures returned from Moscow. A

delegation of French employers, the cream of the French business world, led by F. Perigo [name as published], chairman of the National Council of French Employers, flew to Moscow. The road to mutual understanding, mutually advantageous trade, cooperation, and, consequently, peace between our countries is a two-way street. There is no break in the traffic along this road.

'X Day' Deadline 'Alarming' for Spain, U.S.

PM141051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vernikov "Rejoinder: 'X Day' Is Drawing Near"]

[Text] Madrid—The Spanish mass media have been following U.S. Vice President G. Bush's tour of Europe with incredible caution.

It is easy to surmise the reason for this: The recently concluded latest round of Spanish-American talks in New York to discuss the issue of reducing the U.S. military presence has once again failed to produce the desired results for either side. Meanwhile, "X Day"—14 November, which is the Spanish Government's deadline for its demands to be met—is drawing closer with alarming rapidity. I believe it is alarming for both Spain and the United States: F. Gonzalez's threat to denounce the Spanish-American treaty if no accord is reached on the question of removing the Pentagon bases from Torrejon and Zaragoza promises many unpleasant consequences for both countries, albeit in different forms.

Judging by commentaries, Madrid was hoping that, as a presidential hopeful, the vice president would at least introduce some new element to the U.S. approach to relations with the West European allies, especially as the world is on the threshold of important Soviet-American accords on the "double-zero option" in the nuclear arms sphere. Unfortunately, these hopes were not destined to be fulfilled, and G. Bush's bellicose statements—intended to appease the allies—at the final press conference in Brussels once again demonstrated the U.S. Administration's commitment to the old, hackneyed opinions of "Soviet superiority" in the conventional arms sphere. If it comes to that, Madrid has also been disappointed in its expectation of the American leadership taking a different approach to the talks on eliminating U.S. bases in Spain.

On the contrary, G. Bush insisted that the presence of the 72 American F-16 aircraft at the base near Madrid "is necessary to the interests of the whole Atlantic alliance, as the United States will defend European territory as it would its own." He continued: "We believe that we need to retain our air force base there (in Torrejon—V.V.) and we will continue to insist on its importance in the case we present," again citing "Soviet military superiority" as evidence of this importance. Indeed, the devil is frightening everywhere, but particularly when it is close to home....

Something else is even more important: The Spanish Government is certainly not of the opinion that the East poses any threat to its country and consequently firmly intends to see its demand for the removal of American military bases from Spain satisfied. The United States' stubbornness and its clumsy arguments merely reinforce this determination.

More on Voskanyan-Led Delegation in Norway

Meet With Foreign Minister

LD150036 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Oslo October 14 TASS—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Grant Voskanyan on an official visit here at the invitation of the Norwegian Parliament met today with Norway's Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg. Key problems of the international situation, disarmament and security in the European continent, as well as questions of bilateral Soviet-Norwegian cooperation, were discussed.

The conversation held confirmed the coincidence of the sides' stands on such problems as ensurance of European and regional security, cooperation of states in environmental protection, and humanitarian exchange. The Soviet delegation dwelt at length on the Soviet Union's initiatives in the area of disarmament, confidence building among states, also in the north of Europe.

Norway's foreign minister positively appraised the new Soviet proposals in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev during his stay in Murmansk. He noted particularly the fact that the Soviet leadership expressed a readiness to discuss questions of limitation and scaling down the scopes of military activity on the seas adjoining northern countries on the basis of and considering the participation of those countries in military alliances. He reiterated the Norwegian stand concerning the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in the north of Europe in the framework of the European process of disarmament and ensurance of security.

Both sides confirmed the readiness for development and strengthening of mutually advantageous bilateral ties in trade, joint research, ecology and environmental protection. The sides expressed the hope that these questions will be further developed and specified during a regular session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Norwegian Commission on Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation under way in Moscow.

Thorvald Stoltenberg positively commented on the program of the reorganization implement in the Soviet Union.

Received by Prime Minister

LD141517 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Oslo October 14 TASS—The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by G. Voskanyan, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now on an official visit here, on Tuesday held talks with a group of deputies of the Norwegian Storting (parliament). During the exchange of views the sides gave centre stage to the pivotal issues of the international situation and examined a wide range of questions of Soviet-Norwegian relations.

The Soviet delegation drew the attention of the Storting deputies to the agreement in principle reached between the USSR and the United States on eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles, the initiatives in the field of disarmament, for creating a climate of trust among states, in the north of Europe included, which were launched by the Soviet Union. For the Norwegian part, it was noted that in its activity on the international scene the USSR strove to tie in wide-ranging problems with issues of bilateral relations.

On the same day, the Soviet parliamentarians were received by Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. During the talk that passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere the prime minister drew attention to great interest shown in Norway in the new Soviet proposals laid down in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Murmansk, to the great significance attached to them in Norway.

The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that Soviet-Norwegian bilateral relations were developing in a positive direction and declared for further broadening and concretizing them. They mentioned, in part, the so far untapped opportunities for exploring and jointly developing raw material resources on the shelf of the Barents Sea and on the Kola Peninsula. The USSR and Norway could pool their efforts in the fields of scientific research, specifically in exploring the Arctic.

The talks held were of a useful and candid nature, Voskanyan told TASS. It is symptomatic that Soviet initiatives, which are in the interests of our two neighbouring countries as well as the entire European region are commended here in Norway. Norwegians' open wish is felt to revive, extend and intensify bilateral mutually profitable ties, give greater scope to political, trade, economic and cultural contacts.

In the intervals between the meetings the Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the building housing the Norwegian Storting, its architecture and the interior, visited the city hall and the sights of the Norwegian capital. A ceremony to lay wreaths at the monument to Soviet soldiers who died on Norwegian territory in the years of the Second World War was held at the Vestre

Gravlund Memorial Cemetery in the evening. Attending the ceremony were the Soviet delegation, deputies of the Norwegian Storting led by its president and also officials of Soviet institutions in Norway. A guard of honour from troops of the Oslo Garrison was mustered at the monument.

Aspects of Soviet-Finnish Relations Reviewed

PM150825 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 40
2-8 Oct 87 (Signed to 1 Oct 87) pp 12-13

[Georgiy Kuznetsov "Reportage for ZA RUBEZHOM Readers": "The Slogan Is: Trust, Friendship, and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki-Turku-Moscow—[passage omitted]

The Prime Minister's Opinion [subhead]

According to Finland's constitution, the country's foreign policy is determined by the president. But this does not in any way diminish the government's role in implementing it. Of course, we were highly interested to hear Prime Minister Harri Holkeri's opinion on international problems. He was appointed to that post following the parliamentary election, at the end of April. H. Holkeri is a former chairman of the National Coalition Party, which was in opposition for 21 years. We were the first Soviet journalist to converse with him.

"The new government took up its activity in foreign policy where the former government left off: The pursuit of the 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line.' It centers around relations with the Soviet Union. To our extreme gratification, they are developing in a highly positive manner. This course enjoys full support in our country," the prime minister began his statement on behalf of the government. "There are no problems in political relations, but they do exist in economic relations. It is mainly the imbalance in trade, which developed for reasons beyond either side's control. Nevertheless, we are remedying the situation thanks to measures that have been taken, and Finland retains its position as the Soviet Union's second largest trade partner in the West. Bearing in mind the size of our country and its population, we are proud of having set a record in terms of per capita volume of trade. We highly value the continuous dialogue between the two countries. In this context the forthcoming visit by the president of the republic is an important stage which emphasizes the principle of continuity and consolidation of relations. Practical questions of the further development of bilateral ties will be solved during the visit. We eagerly await the Soviet side's briefing on the restructuring now under way and the new opportunities emerging thanks to it.

"Much is being revised in the USSR in the foreign trade sphere, both at administrative level and at enterprise level," H. Holkeri went on. "The Finnish side is your partner. We must know about these changes and take them into account. The long-term experience in bilateral

trade provides a sound base for its development in the new conditions. The president's state visit to the Soviet Union will take place at an interesting time, when an historic agreement has been reached between the USSR and the United States on elimination of two classes of nuclear arms. We highly value the emerging opportunities. We recently read a very important article by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the all-embracing security system. State leaders are now studying the proposals contained in it. We realize that they supplement previous initiatives by the Soviet side. We will clarify the position on individual proposals, but on the whole we support the ideas contained in the article with extreme gratification."

In conclusion, the prime minister repeated:

"On the whole, we believe that President Koivisto's visit to the Soviet Union will represent a new and remarkable landmark along the long path of Soviet-Finnish relations."

These words were fully confirmed in the course of our conversation with parliamentarians.

"We Social Democrats actively support the 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line' and believe that Finland must continue to pursue an active foreign policy. The most important point involves good relations and development of all-around ties with the Soviet Union," [Social Democrat Deputy] Reino Paasilina said.

"We unconditionally support the president's forthcoming visit to the USSR," we were told by Professor E. Pystynen, who was speaker of the previous parliament. "The National Coalition Party fully approves the 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line,' especially since President Paasikivi belonged to our party.

"I am following the restructuring in the USSR with great interest and wish you success in eliminating all obstacles hindering development," he went on. "I believe restructuring and glasnost will make it possible not only to develop existing contacts between the USSR and Finland but also to activate new ties, including ties between the Soviet Union and West Europe. The National Coalition Party advocates nuclear disarmament, a ban on nuclear weapon tests, conventional arms reductions, and the creation of nuclear-free zones."

"I belong to Kekkonen's party, and Finland's foreign policy is my party's policy," Center Party spokesman E. Aho said. "Much energy was required in the postwar years to formulate a new foreign policy course, a policy of friendship and good-neighborly relations, and we are pleased there is now unity on this question. It is worth emphasizing that the Center Party maintains constant contacts with the CPSU."

"The domestic policy transformations now under way in the USSR enhance the value and importance of the foreign policy initiatives put forward by the USSR in the international arena. All this furthers the growth of the Soviet Union's international prestige and the trust in it abroad. The Finnish People's Democratic League, in line with the history and nature of an organization to which the Communist Party also belongs, advocates support for the USSR's peace-loving policy and disarmament and is against 'Star Wars'."

The Problem of Imbalance [subhead]

In their conversations with us, both the president and the prime minister referred to difficulties in the trade sphere. They can be described in one word: imbalance. This means a disruption—in Finland's favor in this case—of the principle of equality in bilateral trade between our countries, which is built on the clearing basis: The total on both sides of the goods turnover must balance. Due to the sharp decline in world prices for oil, which Finland purchases in significant quantities from the USSR, thus satisfying virtually all its needs, the Soviet side's earnings have declined appreciably. This automatically resulted in a decline in purchases in Finland, which means a reduction in the volume of trade set at R27 million for the current 5-year plan period.

The USSR's share of Finland's total exports is now in excess of 20%. For its part, Finland's share of imports from the Soviet Union by all industrially developed capitalist countries is approximately 15%.

"Trade with the USSR affects our entire economy, while in some sectors, like shipbuilding for example, this effect is exceptionally great," we were told by Kari Holopainen, chief of the Bank of Finland Bilateral Trade Department. "Half of all the ships built here go to your country. The footwear industry is also operating actively for the Soviet consumer."

The USSR had a positive balance in 1985, while a significant imbalance in Finland's favor had developed in the past.

"According to Finnish Customs data, our exports to the Soviet Union in 1986 amounted to R2.3 billion against imports of R1.7 billion. This produced an imbalance of R600 billion in our favor," K. Holopainen explained. "Taking several other operations into account, total trade turnover amounted to R4.4 billion, although according to the long-term agreement it should have reached R5.4 billion."

To eliminate the deficit and so increase the volume of trade turnover, both sides agreed to take a number of urgent measures. They included creation of a so-called "special account" with payments "in kind," deliveries of energy resources for re-export, and expansion of the range of purchases in the Soviet Union in the machine

building group, chemicals, and several new types of raw materials and textiles. The situation also improved because world oil prices rose somewhat.

"We should not exaggerate the danger of the drop in trade. Thanks to efforts made by both sides, we seem to have succeeded in extricating ourselves from the complex situation. It now appears that, as a result of the measures which have been taken, trade turnover will be maintained at the R4 billion level," according to Ambassador Erkki Tiilikainen, deputy director of the Finnish Foreign Ministry International Trade Department. "As for 1988, we await it with optimism because we have laid firm foundations for development of reciprocal trade. Talks on next year's deliveries have already started on the level of officials. We are setting the levels of exports and imports, trying to correct the balance and eliminate residues in the 'special account.'"

The main foundation of reciprocal trade, according to E. Tiilikainen, is the traditional partnership which accords with principles of good-neighborliness and is based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which makes provision for economic cooperation.

A tremendous role in this area of relations has to be played by the Finnish-Soviet (Soviet-Finnish) Commission for Economic Cooperation. The commission's Executive Secretary Timo Repo told us that the 14 working groups operating within its framework (the 15th, on finance and payments questions, is being set up) are working "with sweat on their brows" to seek opportunities to expand ties. There are also discussions on new forms of cooperation: production sharing, joint enterprises (1 is already established, agreements on a further 2 are virtually finalized, and the question of creating another 10 are at the talks stage), barter deals, and opportunities for joint construction projects in third countries.

The Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which operates in parallel, is working in its area on potential to develop practical contacts in various sectors of science and technology, Olli Perheentupa, deputy general secretary of its Finnish section, emphasized.

During the conversations on trade, our interlocutors often used the English word "marketing," in other words, the skill of operating in the market and selling goods using advertising and publicity.

The Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, the oldest joint "enterprise" which recently moved to new headquarters in Helsinki, is called upon to assist development of bilateral trade.

"Information for Finnish businessmen on Soviet industry and its export potential—this is the main aspect of our activity," Hannu Eskelinen, managing director of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, said.

This is being done in dozens of different ways—publication of journals and bulletins, organization of exhibitions, assistance in establishing business contacts, and familiarization with activity of Soviet foreign trade organizations. A new period in activity of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce is beginning now, when our enterprises have been given the right to enter foreign markets. It was not in vain that it has been joined by the Baltic and Estonian Shipping Lines, the "Burevestnik," "Dormash," and "Liftmash" Production Associations, the Leningrad metal plant, the Novocherkassk locomotive plant, and others. Attempts are being made to organize economic ties between sister cities, and there are 50 pairs of them.

The study of the Soviet market is conducted not only through Moscow but also through regional chambers of trade and industry. It appears there are many unutilized opportunities. Last May, for example, the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry organized an exhibition of export goods in Helsinki, and many Finnish businessmen subsequently changed their opinion for the better of these goods' quality. But an opinion poll showed that a great deal of work still has to be done to expand the range of goods and enhance the efficiency of Soviet foreign trade. What is preventing more active penetration of the Finnish market? In our partners' view, there are numerous obstacles. There are, however, four main ones. The first is lack of information about Soviet goods. The second is passivity on the part of Soviet organizations. The third is noncompliance with delivery dates, and the fourth is insufficiently high product quality. Even though it is clear that an expansion of Soviet exports is possible by eradicating these "birthmarks," even elementary action is not always taken. [passage omitted]

Nuclear-free Zone in the North of Europe [subhead]

But, as people say, man does not live by bread alone. The multifaceted nature of contacts is an invariable aspect of our bilateral ties. For example, quite recently a group of Finnish journalists from Center Party publications visited Tallinn to discuss with Soviet press officials the question of cooperation in the light of preparations for our countries' jubilee celebrations. Another seminar attended by journalists was at work in Helsinki last week. It was devoted to the question of how the two countries' press disseminates news of each other and how the neighbor's image is depicted. Expansion of knowledge about the USSR should be promoted by the publication of, in Finnish, of the magazine *Sovetskaya Zhenshchina*. The publication of its first issue was ceremonially celebrated only a few days ago. The Institute for Cultural Ties Between Finland and the USSR, which is working very actively, organized a lecture by a Soviet academician on archive work in the USSR. It generated tremendous interest in view of the process of developing glasnost and critical re-examination of certain events in recent history now under way in our country. This institute has prepared an extensive plan for cooperation in the humanitarian sphere for several years ahead.

Out of the numerous meetings and initiatives, it is particularly worth while singling out the "round table" sessions on the subject of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. It was organized by Finland's "Journalists for Peace" Organization, with invitations sent to colleagues from Scandinavia and a number of other European countries, including the Soviet Union. This was the first time that workers in the mass news media belonging to the antiwar movement had been addressed by Foreign Ministry representatives not only from Finland and Sweden but also from NATO member Norway. It is noteworthy that this meeting was held on the demilitarized Aland Islands which, by unanimous vote in the local parliament, were proclaimed a nuclear-free zone in 1985.

Following a comprehensive discussion, the participants in the "round table" adopted a declaration acclaiming the agreement in principle reached between the USSR and the United States on elimination of nuclear medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, perceiving it as the first step along the path to a nuclear-free world, and emphasized: "We hope that the Nordic countries' governments will take advantage of this opportunity to step up their activity to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe without any delay."

The meeting made it possible not only to discuss one of the most vital problems of contemporary international life but also to map out plans for the consolidation of "Journalists for Peace" movements active in the Nordic countries and several other European countries. Our Finnish colleagues deserve due credit for this. [passage omitted]

Outgoing Greek Ambassador Talks To Officials

Received by Shevardnadze

LD141206 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today Ioannis Grigoriadis, ambassador of Greece to the USSR, in connection with his final departure from Moscow.

During their conversation they pointed out an active development in the past several years of the relations between the USSR and Greece in all the spheres and the consolidation of cooperation of the two countries in international affairs in the interests of the consolidation of peace and security.

The Soviet side highly appreciates an active role played by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece within the framework of the well-known "Initiative of

the Six for Peace and Disarmament" which is an influential advocate of a new political thinking. They emphasized a mutual desire of the Soviet and Greek Governments to further develop cooperation in various spheres.

Received by Demichev

LD142226 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received the Greek ambassador to the USSR, Ioannis Grigoriadhis, in connection with his final departure for home.

Demichiev welcomed the Greek Government's policy towards strengthening peace and universal security and noted the constructive efforts by the group of leaders of six nations, directed at achieving real measures in disarmament, in which Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was taking an active part.

Grigoriadhis highly assessed the processes of restructuring currently under way in the Soviet Union, and stressed their international significance.

Satisfaction was expressed with the present state and prospects of friendly Soviet-Greek relations, trade, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, consolidation of political dialogue between the two countries, which was largely facilitated by proximity and in several cases identity of their positions on major international problems.

The sides expressed the view that traditionally friendly relations between the USSR and Greece will continue to develop fruitfully for the benefit of their peoples, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

Turkish Official Comments on Soviet Visit

PM141037 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87 Second Edition

[TASS report: "Departure of Guests From Turkey"]

[Text] "We are leaving the Soviet country with good impressions, and we hope that our visit will serve to further develop good-neighborly relations between the two countries," Dzhakhit Bayar [name as published], governor of Ankara Province, said in conversation with Soviet journalists. The governors of five major Turkish provinces, guests of the RSFSR Government, met with representatives of the press in Moscow 6 October.

Dzhakhit Bayar pointed out that this is the first time such a delegation has come to the Soviet Union. We have familiarized ourselves, he said, with the USSR's cultural

and historical values, with successes in economic and social development, and with the changes taking place in the country. We support these measures aimed at the good of the Soviet people.

The governor of Ankara Province reported that the delegation conveyed an invitation to representatives of the RSFSR to visit Turkey.

Turkish Ban on 'Amerika' TV Series Welcomed

PM151005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch "A Good-Neighborly Gesture"]

[Text] Ankara, 10 Oct—The Turkish news media describe the decision of the Turkish Government and the TRT state television company not to screen the anti-Soviet "Amerika" series on Turkish television as a gesture of good-neighborliness and respect for the Soviet people. Produced by ABC, a U.S. private television company, this movie, which kindles hostility toward Soviet people, did not find an audience even in the United States itself. To recover some of the expenditure incurred in making the most expensive movie in U.S. television history, the company management sold it to television companies in a number of West European countries, including Turkey. The first program in the "Amerika" series was to have been shown 1 October.

As soon as the Turkish radio and television schedule for October was published, local newspapers began a polemic on the advisability of screening the U.S. fabrications in Turkey, stressing that the screening of this film in Turkey ran counter the spirit of good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union. The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the same view and suggested to the state television company that it cancel the screening of the "Amerika" series.

This gesture of the Turkish side must be interpreted as an important, positive step in respect of the Soviet Union. It can only evoke a feeling of satisfaction among Soviet people.

BRIEFS

Joint Soviet-Italian Venture

Moscow October 12 TASS—Sovitalprodmas is the name of a joint Soviet-Italian enterprise to put out freezing units. Statutory documents on its establishment were signed in Moscow today. The management of the enterprise's production and commercial activities will be carried on by Soviet and Italian specialists. The joint enterprise will operate on the principles of self-finance and self-repayment, including currency operations. Speaking at the ceremony of signing the documents, Italian Foreign Trade Minister Renato Rugero said that a new and important stage in economic cooperation between Italy and the USSR opened today. He expressed

the hope that this would give an impetus to deepening further mutually advantageous business relations between the two countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 12 Oct 87 LD]

Ships Purchased From Spain

The largest ever economic agreement between Spain and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow today. It is a 18 billion peseta credit granted to the Banco Exterior de Espana to the Soviet state for the purchase of eight lumber ships from the Spanish Astilleros Reunidos del Nervion company. The ships, each of 16,000 gross tonnes, will be delivered in the next 3 years. The credit is for a term of 8 and 1/2 years at a fixed interest rate of 7.8 %. In the next few days Spain's largest public sector bank will grant another credit of \$25 million—about 3 billion pesetas—to the USSR Foreign Trade Bank to finance this concern's own banking activities. [Excerpts] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Oct 87 LD]

Latin America & Caribbean

Mayorov on Shevardnadze's Latin American Tour
PY132113 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Commentator Mikhail Mayorov on Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's South American tour]

[Text] Good evening, Brazilians: The Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union this week ended a tour through Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Cuba. We have closely followed the tour and given thorough press coverage to the talks the Soviet foreign minister held in Brazil and the other countries.

In Uruguay, Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Uruguayan colleague Enrique Iglesias signed and exchanged notes whereby the two governments report to each other on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers thus established a cultural and scientific exchange program for the remainder of 1987, and 1988.

Regarding the visit of Eduard Shevardnadze to Cuba, the Soviet press agency TASS reported from Havana that during his visit, the Soviet foreign minister held talks with Fidel Castro, and they both expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations, and stressed that they are determined to promote by any means possible a firm bilateral cooperation. Also, the Cuban leader and the Soviet minister reasserted the need to enhance all forms of cooperation between the Soviet Union and all brother countries in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and to create a world without nuclear weapons.

Improved Latin American Ties Seen

PA100028 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0200 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] We will now briefly analyze the relations between the USSR and the Latin American countries. Forty years ago, it was difficult to anticipate the vigorous development of Soviet ties with Latin America we are observing today. The longevity of these ties was not only because of geographic isolation but also for political reasons. Washington was very suspicious of the development of Soviet-Latin American relations and believe it was a [word indistinct] threat to the United States. In Latin America, there were some who were afraid to anger their powerful neighbor to the north, and, because of this, no steps were taken to develop multilateral relations with the Soviet Union.

Times have changed. Latin American countries now actively participate in world politics. Consequently, [words indistinct] their relations with other countries, including the USSR. In Moscow, these initiatives are appreciated as a means to convert South America into an area of peace and cooperation promoted by [word indistinct]. The Soviet Union values actions taken by Argentina to promote disarmament in the world, primarily nuclear disarmament, within the framework of a six-nation group in four continents.

Soviet and Latin American economic and commercial ties are becoming more diverse and mutually advantageous, primarily with Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. It was these three countries that were visited recently by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

There was a sincere exchange of views on the most diverse problems in the three Latin American capital cities. There was concurrence on a number of international issues.

The various sides agreed the policy of nuclear disarmament is no guarantee of security; politically negotiated solutions are. The latter would guarantee security for the entire world and ensure an end to the arms race.

On behalf of the Soviet side, Eduard Shevardnadze expressed satisfaction over the Latin American states' constructive contributions toward curbing the arms race, and consolidating peace, cooperation, and trust among peoples.

Malmierca Views Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks

PM132151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 87
Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Interview With Minister"]

[Text] Havana, 11 Oct—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in an interview given to *Prensa Latina* rated highly the recent talks in the United States between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee

Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Schultz, stressing that they have created a quite different atmosphere for the 42d UN General Assembly Session.

The minister noted that the results of the Soviet-American talks received a positive response at the meeting in New York of foreign ministers and delegation heads of the group of nonaligned states, which agreed that these talks must serve as the basic principle for further progress in the struggle to secure disarmament, prevent the transfer of the arms race to outer space, and to ensure that some of the funds released as a result of disarmament measures be used for the purpose of development.

Ortega Message to Costa Rican President
LD142204 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Managua October 14 TASS—President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua pointed out here Tuesday the need for a strict observance by Central American countries of the Guatemala Accords on the quest for peace in the region. In a message to President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica on the occasion of the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to him the Nicaraguan leader emphasized that the attaining of long-awaited peace in the region was a lawful demand of Central American nations.

The efforts of Central American nations aimed at the settlement of the regional conflict by peaceful means met with a lively response on the part of most progressively-minded nations, which follows from the support by participants in a session of the U.N. General Assembly for the Guatemala Accords. The message points out as well a contribution made by the Costa Rican leader to the settlement process in Central America started by the Contadora Group.

Arias said in an interview with government-owned Voz de Nicaragua broadcasting station that the awarding of the Nobel Prize to him meant a worldwide recognition of the struggle of Central American nations for durable peace in the region. He expressed hope that U.S. Congress would not approve the allocation of 270 million dollars to Nicaraguan contras before November 7 when the Guatemala Accords expired. The president urged Central American countries to speed up the fulfilment of the agreements ensuring the quest for peace in the region. Thanks to the signing of the agreement in Esquipulas a new favourable political situation took shape which inspired everyone with hope of the discontinuation of bloodshed and the development of economic, cultural and sports cooperation between our fraternal nations, Arias pointed out.

Political & Social

Further on Gorbachev Leningrad Visit

Comparison of Speech

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 14 October carries in its Second Edition on pages 1 and 2 an unattributed report on the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to Leningrad party activists on 13 October. The *Pravda* report, under the headline "Party of Revolution—Party of Restructuring. Speech by M.S. Gorbachev", has been compared with the Moscow Television Russian version published in the 14 October Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 56, revealing the following variations, minor translation and style differences aside:

Pravda omits [applause] notations throughout.

Paragraph one, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...Dear comrades!

I warmly greet you and all Leningraders on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee. I sincerely greet the veterans... rewording, picking up paragraph two, sentence one;

Page 57, column one, paragraph two, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...among you Leningraders. I found it pleasing in the human sense. I feel particular gratification. I have sensed Leningraders' good mood during my conversations, of which I have had quite a few even though my stay among you has been brief. The main point that emerged during these conversations is that restructuring is gathering strength in the city and the oblast. The spirit of Leningraders is strengthening. During the last 2 years they have become more enterprising. People are beginning...picking up same paragraph, sentence six, rewording;

Paragraph three, sole sentence, *Pravda* reads ...connection with this, I was tremendously impressed by Leningraders.

In my view, it is only natural that each and every one of us should be deeply moved on being here in... rewording, picking up next paragraph, sentence one;

Paragraph five, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...of the feelings, needs, and aspirations of... inserting "needs";

Column two, paragraph two, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...Looking after the honor of the party and its... inserting "honor of the";

Same paragraph, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...the party who, with Bolshevik words and deeds, prepared the socialist... rewording;

Page 58, column one, paragraph one, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...of Soviet patriotism. The entire country supported the lifeline that stretched across Lake Ladoga. The whole country... inserting additional sentence;

Paragraph four, sentence six, *Pravda* reads ...people. The line of April and of the 27th congress was continued... rewording;

Page 59, column two, paragraph one, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...indicators with assurance. I have heard of this approach during my present trip, in conversations with Leningraders and leadership officials. But, comrades... rewording;

Same paragraph, sentence nine, *Pravda* reads ...of party organizations. In other words...picking up next paragraph sentence one, omitting clause, reparagraphing;

Page 60, column one, paragraph one, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ...the near future, the resolution will be discussed at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. I think that now, when Leningraders will have such a large-scale program entirely geared to ensuring that the country's largest region continues its fast development, they will be given an opportunity to ensure a more harmonious combination of all spheres of the population's life and work. I think now... rewording;

Paragraph two, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...collectives of the Volkhov aluminum and the... correcting name;

Paragraph four, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...been built already. I was shown the blocks sited opposite the Center for Own-Label Trading. They look splendid from outside. I do not know what they're like... rewording;

Column two, paragraph two, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...support the Leningraders. It is of... omitting clause;

Paragraph three, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...still very small. Do not let me disappoint you by a calculation that Comrades L.N. Zaykov, Yu.F. Solovyev, and I made while discussing this problem: If the pace of the reconstruction of this part of the city, of the old housing stock, is not accelerated and the scale of work is not expanded, if you halt at the level you have reached today, then I must tell you that it will take decades. That means: It will not do. It means that here again we have a problem for discussion. Do some thinking, comrades, find ways to solve it. The initiative must come primarily from you,

I would like... rewording, picking up next paragraph, sentence one;

Paragraph five, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...behind compared with crop yields and stock unit productivity in neighboring republics. But you have no right to lag behind. This is a question of the honor of the Leningrad

party organization and the city's and oblast's working people. The solution of the food problem is not a task for the distant future, it is a most immediate and urgent task.

In this regard... picking up page 61, column one, paragraph one, sentence one, rewording, reparagraphing;

Page 61, column one, paragraph one, sentence six, *Pravda* reads ...quality of output.

Last time I spoke frankly with you about light industry. Now things have started moving, and substantially at that. Now I shall be frank again. Leningraders ought not... picking up paragraph two, sentence one, rewording;

Paragraph two, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...what design resources! They are capable of great achievements. Yesterday I was told by representatives of the city that food industry workers apparently do not know what they should do. What kind of an argument is that? I do not think that this is so. They know what... rewording, picking up same paragraph penultimate sentence;

Paragraph three, sentence one, *Pravda* begins ...I would like to touch upon the question of light industry. It is gathering strength, it is being reconstructed. And the way people's mood has changed, just look at how the quality of light industrial goods manufactured in Leningrad is improving. The fame for... rewording;

Paragraph four, sentence four, *Pravda* reads ...acute shortage, comrades. These seem to be simple matters, but they do, after all, affect the family... rewording;

Column two, paragraph one, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...I say this? Leningrad is a major cultural, scientific, and industrial center. What do gardens, kitchen gardens, and all sorts of fences matter. But after all, man needs all this, families need all this for their health, rest, and labor, for supplementing family food resources. So, let's ponder awhile what is more important: Man or capacities, parameters.... Man is, after all, the main thing. It is good that Leningraders responded to the conversation we had 2 years ago. Not only responded, but are also making their contribution. That is a... picking up same paragraph last sentence, rewording;

Paragraph two, sentence six, *Pravda* reads ...is snapped up. Hence people's good mood, hence the enterprise's social development funds. And this is... picking up same paragraph last sentence, rewording;

Paragraph three, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ...range of products. And what were... omitting passage;

Paragraph four, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...be paid for. This simply produced a vicious circle. But now contractual prices, prices for innovations, for new products with new consumer attributes have offered an

opportunity for creative work by this sector. And yesterday's neglected sector is now being revived and gathering strength. This can only be welcomed.

It is good... rewording, picking up paragraph five, sentence one;

Paragraph five, sentence four, *Pravda* reads ...expressed by Comrade Nikolay Pavlovich Napalkov, who spoke here, that if we were to wait for new health care projects, the development of health care could drag on for years. We are elaborating a program to build a vast number of modern health care projects around the country. But much can already be done through the conscientious labor of medical workers. I like very... picking up sentence six, rewording;

Page 62, column one, same paragraph, sentence ten, *Pravda* reads ...oblast is dropping. I believe it is important to note your successes. But you also experience weaknesses in this work. This has already been discussed.

Strengthening the health... picking up same paragraph last sentence, rewording, reparagraphing;

Column two, paragraph two, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ...of Leningrad enterprises, the task of party organizations and cadres working there, is to play the role of leaders of restructuring. On behalf of the party Central Committee I would like to urge Leningraders to be leaders in restructuring.

Incidentally, there is... rewording, picking up paragraph three, sentence one;

Page 63, column one, paragraph one, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...respect by Comrade Boris Veniaminovich Gidasov. Moreover, departmental lack... correcting name;

Paragraph four, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...the center. Comrade Yu.F. Solovyev has passed these proposals on to me. The CPSU Central Committee has given instructions that they be examined. It seems to me that your proposals are highly promising. If we are to talk about "technical and technological breakthroughs," about how to unshackle our economy and give broad scope for initiative, I believe that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo will agree to entrust such an experiment to Leningraders.

The organizational form... rewording, reparagraphing, picking up column two, paragraph two, sentence one;

Same paragraph, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ...I believe that a solution to... omitting "this matter...[rephrases]";

Paragraph three, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ...must be solved.

In posing the task of freeing party organs from functions which are not their own, we do not intend to free them from dealing with economic issues. The party has always dealt with the economy and will continue to do so. Now that we are implementing a reform... picking up paragraph four, sentence seven, rewording;

Paragraph five, last sentence, (page 64) *Pravda* reads ...affects product quality.

The main point of restructuring is that it changes the criteria of our work. What we need is end-product efficiency. If we obtain more grain with a smaller number of tractors and use less metal in making each tractor, such decreases in tractor and metal production will be entirely beneficial.

We must learn... picking up page 64, column one, paragraph three, sentence one, rewording, omitting paragraph two;

Paragraph four, sentence four, *Pravda* reads ...of being dismantled. And the new... picking up next sentence, omitting clause;

Same paragraph, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ...this transitional stage.

Communists should be... picking up paragraph five, sentence one, omitting passage;

Paragraph six, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...you and me. In tackling these... picking up same paragraph, sentence four, omitting sentence;

Same paragraph, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...Here is what he said: "If there is a need for a decisive change in policy, for flexibility, and a skillful shift, the leaders must understand this. A firm apparatus should be suitable to carry out any maneuver. If, however, the firmness of the apparatus turns into ossification and hinders changes, then a struggle is inevitable. Therefore it is necessary to utilize all forces to get one's way without fail, to achieve the complete subordination of the apparatus to the given policy." This is precisely how we should pose the question today too, at the crucial stage of our development. Consistently implementing the policy of the party—this is the paramount task. This presupposes the constant highlighting of the initiative of the masses, the broad development of democracy and self-management by the people. I must say that the people are sincerely striving to take part in all the processes of renewal. It is our cadres which are failing to keep pace with these moods among the people.

At the Baltic plant a worker said: "Mikhail Sergeyevich, we agree that the first stage has ended. It's all been talked through, discussed, a great deal has been said. Now it is up to the center to act decisively."

This is correct. The time has now come for decisive actions and breakthroughs.

Comrades! On the very eve of October, near here in Razliv, Lenin wrote a famous book, "The State and Revolution"... picking up column two, paragraph five, sentence one, rewording;

Page 65, column one, paragraph one, penultimate sentence, *Pravda* reads ...committees is today acutely facing the CPSU. This is the kind of customary formula that we... omitting phrase, substituting "customary" for "primary";

Paragraph six, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...are organized, and not in general terms, but as applicable to the specific conditions of the city... rewording;

Paragraph seven, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...up to make party committees and rayispolkoms buzz with activity. The country is... picking up same paragraph, sentence eight;

Same paragraph, sentence eight, *Pravda* reads ...actions and discussion, yet what we have is a hushed silence in the offices, parquet flooring, carpets... rewording, adding phrase;

Column two, paragraph two, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ...this is gratifying, comrades. But it applies by no means everywhere. After all, it has happened, particularly in individual raykoms, that active Communists and nonparty people who came to the party organs with new ideas about what should be done, what should be restructured were warned off. They were told: Wait. They have not yet sorted it out at the "top" what is to become of this restructuring. Let's wait a big longer.... picking up end of same paragraph, rewording;

Paragraph three, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...in by now. But as for... picking up same paragraph, sentence four, omitting sentence;

Page 66, column one, paragraph two, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...essential to all, those who are engaged in the sphere of management and leadership ought to possess them in double measure, and party workers in treble measure.

There is a... picking up paragraph three, sentence one, rewording;

Paragraph three, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ...Workers at the Baltic plant also told me... substituting "Baltic" for "metal";

Paragraph four, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...Lenin put it "have more energy, freshness, spontaneity, endurance, and sincerity than others." Comrades ponder these... supplying quotation marks and rewording Lenin quote;

Paragraph six, sentence one, *Pravda* reads ...to the people.

I talked about this yesterday while chatting to Leningraders.

The search to... picking up column two, paragraph four, sentence two, omitting passage (including reference to China's Cultural Revolution);

Paragraph four, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...party organizations. The burden on the cadre corps is growing in connection with restructuring. We should place... picking up sentence three, omitting elements;

Same paragraph last sentence, *Pravda* reads ...local soviet bodies.

We have linked... picking up paragraph six, sentence one, omitting sentence;

Paragraph seven, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ...departments.

Are there flaws in this work... substituting "flaws" for "costs involved";

Same paragraph, sentence five, *Pravda* reads ...skillfully influenced, and they must grasp, once and for all... rewording.

TASS Kills Speech Report

LD131324 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Leningrad October 13 TASS-Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed an audience of party activists of the city of Leningrad at the historical building of the Smolnyy Institute today. It was at Smolnyy that Lenin proclaimed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in October 1917. The city's working people, whom Mikhail Gorbachev described as "the pace-setters of the three Russian revolutions, a sensitive barometer of the moods, requirements and aspirations of the working class" was in the front ranks of the revolution.

The Soviet leader recalled that it was his second visit to Leningrad since his election [as] general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in 1985. That was explained by the role played by the city, its working class and Leningrad party organization in the life of our state and in the implementation of the changes outlined by the party.

Analyzing the current revolutionary processes of transformation in the U.S.S.R. in the run-up to the jubilee of the Soviet state, Mikhail Gorbachev said the country was

at a crucial stage the specificity of which was in "the deepening of the processes of restructuring and the drawing into them of the multimillion masses of working people".

The speaker stated that precisely the CPSU was the guarantor of the success of the restructuring drive. He recalled that over the past two years the party had set forth and had theoretically substantiated in the domestic political sphere a realistic perception of socialism as a developing system, the concept of accelerating the country's social and economic development and the attainment on the basis of a qualitatively new status of socialist society.

Among serious theoretical developments in the foreign political sphere Mikhail Gorbachev listed the concept of new political thinking in the nuclear age, the concept proceeding from the notion of the contradictory, but interdependent, largely integral world and of priority of universal human values of peace over all others as a necessary consequence of this interdependency and integrity, from the urgent need for humanizing international relations.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reminded the audience of the new conceptual approaches in the analysis of the alignment of political forces in the world and the role of socialism as a world system, the significance of international processes occurring within it, of their directions and forms. The CPSU also evolved a new understanding of the essence and significance of world, global problems of civilization, social consequences of the new stage of the scientific and technological revolution, new technologies, and the humanistic, human dimension of everything that was taking place in the world.

Taking note of the increasing influence of the CPSU on all aspects of life of Soviet society, the speaker emphasized that all other links of the socialist system—soviets, trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations—were operating under the leadership of the party comprising more than 19 million Communists. Mikhail Gorbachev dwelt on the CPSU's effort to perfect forms and methods of its work. He stated that it was important that the "restyling of party work should be judged not by words, promises and any activities on paper, but by specific practical action."

In this context the Soviet leader recalled that the CPSU Central Committee had taken the initiative in embarking on a drastic overhaul of the entire system of medical services in the country. He positively appraised the initiative of the Leningrad regional committee of the party on the establishment of a research center for ecological security.

Dwelling on matters related to the personnel policy, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the restructuring drive required talented people, people of high moral stature, steeped in the idea of the revolutionary renewal of society. He described young people as "the morrow of developing socialism."

[Moscow TASS in English at 1403 GMT on 13 October carried the following service message which refers to the above item:

"Attention TASS subscribers.

"Please, do not publish or broadcast by radio or television until further notice item a-16, slugged 'Mikhail Gorbachev—Speech in Leningrad', embargoed for automatic release at 17:30 Moscow time."

Moscow TASS in English at 1528 GMT on 13 October subsequently carried the following service message in reference to this item: "Attention TASS subscribers. Kill our item a-16. We are sending instead our item 108 without any embargo for publication and broadcasting by radio and television." Moscow TASS in English at 1828 GMT sent the following replacement:

"Leningrad October 13 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed an audience of party activists of the city of Leningrad at the historical building of the Smolnyy Institute today. It was at Smolnyy that Lenin proclaimed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in October 1917. The city's working people, whom Mikhail Gorbachev described as 'the pace-setters of the three Russian revolutions, a sensitive barometer of the moods and aspirations of the working class' was in the front ranks of the revolution.

"The Soviet leader recalled that it was his second visit to Leningrad since his election [as] general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in 1985. That was explained by the role played by the city, its working class and the Leningrad party organization in the life of our state and in the implementation of the changes outlined by the party.

"Analyzing the current revolutionary processes of transformation in the U.S.S.R. in the run-up to the jubilee of the Soviet state, Mikhail Gorbachev said the country was at a crucial stage the specificity of which was in 'the deepening of the processes of restructuring and the drawing into them of the multimillion masses of working people'.

"The speaker paid much attention to questions pertaining to the style and methods of party work. He stressed that the social outcome of perestroika, the interests of people should serve as a criterion for an objective evaluation of what has been done. The Soviet leader has expressed support for the measures being taken by the

Leningrad party organization to expedite the resolution of the housing and food problems, develop the light industry, health services and improve environmental protection.

"Speaking on a restructuring of economic management, Mikhail Gorbachev approved of the proposal for establishing in Leningrad inter-sectoral state production amalgamations—a chemical one and a power engineering one.

"Each of these, one may say so, socialist corporations, comprising industrial enterprises, research, development and design organizations, will employ more than 100,000 people."

"The speaker furthermore touched on issues of extension of democracy. He stressed that 'not partial improvements, not half-measures, but the development of democracy to the utmost—only this can ensure the practical allround progress of socialism.

"Precisely the CPSU stands at the cradle of the democratic processes that have widely unfolded now. Today everyone can see that they are consistently gaining strength, becoming broader and going deeper, embracing the entire domain of social relations and all spheres of life. And, to be sure, first and foremost, the life and activity of the party itself."

"The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed to the need of further widening of criticism and self-criticism. Noting that there are excesses in this critical work, he stressed at the same time that it is inadmissible to yield to the temptation to put a stop to criticism.

"More socialism in reality—this policy meets the vital interest of all the classes and social strata of Soviet society. We do not expect easy victories. Our party is called the revolutionary one precisely for the reason that it is unafraid of difficulties, does not give in to them. It will be firmly following the charted course, advancing the reorganization, crushing the mechanism of its braking," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said."]

First Day Reviewed

PM131527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

[Report by special correspondents V. Gerasimov, A. Chernyak, and G. Yastrebsov: "We are the Children of October. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Leningrad"]

[Excerpts] CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev arrived in Leningrad on 12 October. He was greeted at the airport by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, members of the obkom bureau, and members of the public.

...Our glorious jubilee—the 70th anniversary of October—draws closer with each passing day. It was here, on the banks of the Neva, in the unforgettable year of 1917, that the workers and peasants of Russia, led by the party of Communists, took over state power. It was from here that the whole country heard the words: "The worker and peasant revolution, the necessity of which the Bolsheviks have talked of all along, has been accomplished."

As ever, the general secretary had many meetings with people. They discussed the most vital matters.

We are all children of October, Mikhail Sergeyevich said during one conversation. The revolution began in your city. And the celebration of its 70th anniversary begins here too. So the Politburo decided that the general secretary would meet with Leningraders on the eve of the 70th anniversary.

In mankind's history there have been many revolutions which have played a big part in peoples' destinies, in social development. The October Revolution—by its very nature and by its historic consequences—occupied a special place. It put a stop to man's exploitation of man and laid the foundation for the reorganization of society in the interests of the working people themselves.

We were the first, and it was difficult for us, proceeding along an unknown and untrodden path. To use V.I. Lenin's metaphor, whereas the bourgeoisie, on coming to power, had a "tried and tested crew, a properly prepared road, and tested mechanisms," the proletariat, when it gained power, had "neither crew, nor road, nothing in fact, precisely nothing that had been tried out before!"

[At this point, the account of M.S. Gorbachev's stay in Leningrad by the same reporters that appears on the first page of Moscow *Pravda* in Russian 13 October 1987 First Edition has the following additional passage:

But the proletariat was victorious. A new society is being built. Let us, on the eve of the jubilee, thumb through the pages of history.

Fall 1917. Under the leadership of Lenin and the party Central Committee all over the country preparations had been made for an uprising. The center of the uprising was Petrograd. Vladimir Ilich resolutely demanded that the armed action begin before the opening of the second Congress of Soviets and forestall the counterrevolutionary forces.

By the morning of 25 October (7 November) the telephone station, telegraph office, radio station, bridges over the Neva, railroad stations, and the most important institutions in the capital had been occupied by rebel workers, soldiers, and seamen, and it was on the night of 26 October that the storming of the Winter Palace began, the signal for which was the shot from the cruiser *Aurora*.]

Today certain people are not averse to accusing the Bolsheviks of brutality, claiming that the October Revolution resulted in many casualties. But, in fact, the overthrow of the power of the bourgeoisie in October 1917, although an armed takeover, was almost bloodless. Losses during the storming of the Winter Palace were negligible on both sides. It is a known fact that the working class displayed exceptional magnanimity and humanity following the victory of the revolution: Not only ordinary supporters of the old system, but even some generals, participants in the counterrevolutionary revolt, for example, Krasnov, were released from detention "on their word of honor." The bourgeoisie took advantage of this magnanimity—it perfidiously launched an armed campaign against Soviet power and unleashed a civil war. The imperialist armies of Germany, Britain, France, the United States, and Japan acted in support of internal counterrevolution.... We were forced to take up arms and defend our revolutionary gains. [passage omitted covering Gorbachev's visits to Marsovo Pole, the *Aurora*, and Piskarevskoye Cemetery]

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary had dozens of meetings and conversations with Leningraders. They discussed many highly topical problems—restructuring, housing, the development of machine building, the international situation, the education of young people....

Are working people's letters reaching the CPSU Central Committee general secretary? How is young people's education coming along? Who is putting a brake on restructuring? people asked.

M.S. Gorbachev did not leave a single question unanswered. The letters are reaching him. The general secretary takes many of them home and tries to read as many as possible. Young people must become accustomed to labor in childhood, they should be given things to do and greater independence. We are all inhibiting restructuring slightly. But it is proceeding. The main thing is that there is a different atmosphere in society today. But red tape is still alive and well. There was a good article about it in *Pravda*, Mikhail Sergeyevich said. Some people are afraid of change and are resisting it in management bodies, in economic bodies, and in soviet and party bodies. Our administrative apparatus has become unwieldy. This has been said before. Restructuring offends many people. Everyone must get on with the job, move restructuring forward.

People pointed out that the stagnation phenomena of recent years have also affected the state of affairs in Leningrad. The desire to parade advantageous figures and fine phrases, concern often more with form than with essential content, and the habit of servile applause and outward show at times obscured the economic and social problems that were coming to a head and hampered development.

It is the general secretary's second visit to the city. In spring 1985 an intensive search was under way for ways of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, M.S. Gorbachev noted, many proposals were made, and opinions were expressed about how best to start restructuring. The Leningraders had a wealth of experience, in fact. The "Intensification-90" program had been elaborated through the efforts of the oblast party organization. This experience helped the other republics and oblasts to get onto the path of acceleration more quickly.

Now 2 years have passed. What changes have the Leningraders made? There have been changes, Mikhail Sergeyevich said. Some things have changed quickly, some things are changing more slowly. But the point is that people have shifted themselves.

Yes, the city is not marking time. Despite objective and subjective difficulties, the economy is on schedule for and in a number of indicators ahead of the 5-year plan targets, Leningraders told the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. On the eve of the October jubilee industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for the rate of improvement of labor productivity. This was due to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and updating of the active part of fixed capital carried out during the retooling and transfer of enterprises to multishift work.

Light industry production has achieved a positive rate of growth. Compared with the last 5-year plan the drop in the return on capital in the sector has been reduced by 75 %. The amount of newly-assimilated machinery, equipment, and instruments has increased by nearly 50 %. The proportion of top-quality certified products has increased to 56.7 %. Expenditure per ruble of commodity output is consistently falling.

Transport organizations are operating more steadily and there is a more regular supply of housing and social and cultural facilities. The reality of the social thrust of the plans is becoming increasingly apparent. According to preliminary estimates, the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for commissioning apartment houses, children's preschool establishments, schools, health centers, and hospitals will be overfulfilled.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic bodies are restructuring their work. An offensive is under way against red tape and arbitrary bureaucratic methods of management. Democratic methods are helping to renew the personnel. At the same time, some party committees and primary party organizations are slow to restructure, are trailing behind events, and are overestimating results, thereby concealing their own serious errors.

Today we cannot allow restructuring to lag behind the changes taking place in life or any manifestation of inertia and lack of initiative, indiscipline and irresponsibility to escape a proper party assessment, M.S. Gorbachev stressed during the conversations.

But the state of affairs regarding the fulfillment of contract deliveries is slow to improve although the number of enterprises failing to meet this very important indicator has fallen by 50 % and the volume of undelivered products is one-third of what it was. Not all enterprises have prepared themselves for work in the conditions of state acceptance and economic accountability. Machinebuilding enterprises are operating below their capacity. With a planned output volume growth rate of 5.8 % and labor productivity growth rate of 6.4 %, the figures for the first nine months were 4.5 and 6.2 % in machine building. The bad weather, obviously, led to a serious lag in farming production.

Many acute problems remain in the organization of an effective social infrastructure. The tasks here are multifaceted and complex. A multitude of problems accumulated during the period of "residual" financing of social, cultural, and consumer facilities. In the last two 5-year plans, for example, only 10 kopeks of each ruble of capital investments went on the social sphere! The result was that there was a substantial shortfall against the normative for providing consumer services enterprises, schools, and children's preschool establishments. Theater, museum, and library building were in a state of neglect. The historic center of the city requires increased attention. Citizens are right to criticize the quality of transport services.

Prospects for the solution of these and other problems are determined in the Master Plan for the Development of Leningrad and Oblast in the Period Through 2005. Its very important features are that for the first time in the country's history a document has been prepared determining the development of a major city and industrial and agrarian oblast as a single organism which brings together the economic and social aspects of this process, the oblast having a priority rate of development.

...We are children of October. We are continuing the cause of the revolution. Everywhere renewal is taking place and the pace of restructuring is picking up. We are faced with difficult tasks today. There are many difficulties ahead, but we are not afraid of them. The road will be traveled, M.S. Gorbachev stressed during his conversations with Leningraders. It is necessary to carry on. Everyone must continue the cause of Great October in his own activities. The Leningraders have an example to set. They were the first in October and they must be the leaders in restructuring as well.

In the evening the CPSU Central Committee general secretary attended a performance of "The Lower Depths" at the A.M. Gorkiy Academy Bolshoi Drama Theater.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary was accompanied by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

Army Daily Reports Walkabout

PM131625 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
13 Oct 87 Single Edition p 1

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov, N. Zheleznov, and N. Kondratenko: "Following the Road of October—the Road of Restructuring. M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Party and War Veterans and Working People of Leningrad"]

[Text] Leningrad—M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Leningrad 12 October.

M.S. Gorbachev was met at Pulkovo Airport by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, and by obkom bureau members and representatives of the public.

Our chief festival is drawing closer and closer. The revolution lives on to this day in our consciousness, in our deeds, and in the renewal which the party, expressing the people's will, has made the vital cause of millions.

The name of the man who roused Russia's working people to accomplish an unparalleled historic feat is linked forever with the city of the October Revolution. For each one of us the city of Lenin is a symbol of pride in the motherland's glorious revolutionary past and provides a charge of inspiration and energy in today's routine of creation.

I cordially greet all people of Leningrad: You have a special responsibility, and you have to continue the great cause which began here. These were the first words that M.S. Gorbachev addressed to the residents of the city of October. Just a few days, he said, separate us from the glorious jubilee, and the Politburo has decided that the general secretary must meet with the people of Leningrad on the eve of the 70th anniversary.

How are Leningrad's veterans getting on?

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Yevgeniy Petrovich Fedorov, the celebrated Leningrad aviator, answered this question from M.S. Gorbachev.

"Veterans hail your arrival, Mikhail Sergeyevich," he said.

M.S. Gorbachev: Before coming here, I was interested to see just what has happened since our meeting 2 years ago, since our chats. And I see that things are moving, albeit slowly, but they are moving... An ancient Indian

saying runs: By walking one will master the road. I believe that this is an expression of our time too. We must advance without stopping, however hard it might be. The difficulties will increase, comrades. Look how deeply our policy has penetrated society. The entire country, all of us must master new approaches and live and work differently. This is no simple matter. It involves most tremendous restructuring. It is not for nothing that we say: Our restructuring is the direct continuation of October.

Thousands of Leningraders greeted M.S. Gorbachev in the city streets and on the Neva embankments.

The Field of Mars. Melodies of the heroic October days pour solemnly and majestically right across the square. The people hold sacred the memory of those who gave their life for the great cause.

In the Field of Mars M.S. Gorbachev honored the memory of the fighters of the revolution and laid a wreath on the graves of heroes of October and the civil war and of prominent figures in the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Some 30 years ago, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great October, the Eternal Flame was lit on the mass graves of heroes of the revolution and the civil war. For all Soviet people its inextinguishable flame is a symbol of faithfulness to the cause of the working class and the cause of October.

M.S. Gorbachev went over to the Leningraders assembled on the Field of Mars and cordially greeted them.

I.A. Glotov, party member since 1920: On behalf of the entire detachment of Leningrad's old Bolsheviks—and there are more than 400 of us—we ardently congratulate you on the 70th anniversary of October and report that we are in fighting, festive mood.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am pleased to see you surrounded by young people on this day. This means the veterans' cause is alive. And your mood, dear comrade veterans, is of tremendous political and moral significance for the CPSU Central Committee and for me personally.

V.A. Fefilov, CPSU member since 1922: We are proud that the great October is continuing today in all the motherland's affairs, and we are proud that young people are finding their place in restructuring and are inheriting our cause.

"This, young people, is the combat spirit that you must have," M.S. Gorbachev addressed a group of students. "And a great hope is pinned on you. If every generation did not bring more and more new energy with it, there would be no progress. Therefore, you must take heart from veterans and add your strength, mind, and knowledge to this. Leningraders must always be Leningraders and display the Leningrad character."

Voices: We will try.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do any questions occur to you? The problems will increase now, in the course of the development of restructuring and democracy and the introduction of the new economic mechanism. I want you to hear my reply and pass it on to all others. Today the destiny of our generation is in many ways similar to that of the generations of Leningraders who stood fast and held out here. So we too must hold out now. Restructuring will set us many problems. But do not get flustered.

A voice: We will try.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do try. And resolve all problems democratically, together with the leadership, with party members, with our socialist world. Everything we have outlined is for the country, for all working people. We must endure what is difficult now and what will affect everyone because we will be unable to scale the planned heights without having overcome this.

A voice: We understand and support this.

M.S. Gorbachev: You have thought about what I have said. Rightly. This is a serious matter. ...The times are over when people used to say: How are things up there? Let us wait for them to define their position. Such talk is past. The policy has been elaborated and the decisions adopted. Now everything will be down to collectives. Now you must display courage, endurance, discipline, and order. If someone stands in the way of the working people's good initiative and starts to resort, as before, to old methods—go, he says, to your machine tool or your work place, and we will investigate without you—that person must give way. We resolutely reject such an approach. Everything is to do with the working people. This is their country, their system.

Does this mean I am urging, as it were: Start fighting against cadres and leaders? No. Cadres, leaders, and specialists—you will recall how Lenin sought them during the first years of transformations—are our precious assets.

But there are among us people who must either change their attitude toward work and people or give way to others. This is how we pose the question. But things will not move without leading cadres—enterprising, modern, present-day cadres close to people. This is why we say: Let us investigate all these questions democratically. About the foreman, the team leader, the shop chief, the department chief, the rector, the director, the raykom and gorkom secretary. Why? Because people know who is worth what. Democracy will promote those whom people themselves consider to be leaders... In *Pravda* today I read the article "Democracy and Bureaucracy." There are references there to readers' letters. One writer expresses this thought: Even if we are left with the same wages, we will hold out. But this process, when respect is

shown for the person, when his dignity is valued, when it is possible to say and discuss everything, when you feel yourself to be a person, must be preserved.

We realize that some things will not succeed at once. There will be a hitch in places. But we must, nonetheless, endeavor to prevent failures. And if we all endeavor, I believe this will be the case. People notice the chief thing—that the atmosphere has improved and that they feel socialist in a socialist country.

Do you agree with my arguments?

A voice: We agree.

M.S. Gorbachev: That is how you must act...

Voices: Everything in the country is in turmoil now. Life is interesting. We really want to work at full stretch. Really quite a different atmosphere. Quite a different life.

M.S. Gorbachev: It was very important for me to hear this.

A voice: I see this in the young generation. Students are beginning to react differently.

M.S. Gorbachev: You know, speaking of young people, restructuring is for them, for young people. They are to live under new conditions.

A voice: Leningraders will not let you down.

M.S. Gorbachev: We will have the mutual understanding which has taken shape during these years, since the April plenum, since the 27th party congress. I believe we are capable of everything. Even when certain problems arise, we will discuss and resolve them with you.

A voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, will you meet with Reagan?

M.S. Gorbachev: The Soviet Union and America play a tremendous role in world politics. Not one question in the world can be resolved without the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States. You know, we are hardly trading with America now. They live without us, and we live without them. We can live, and they can live. But I argue like this: Since the world cannot do without the participation of these countries and new international relations cannot develop without their participation, this means that we must find paths to a political dialogue, to meetings, and to trade, so that there is mutual understanding between our peoples. Ordinary Americans are showing increasing interest in what is happening in our country. I believe that this process must be welcomed.

Now the possibility is emerging of concluding the first treaty. From the war to this day we have not once concluded a single treaty on disarmament, still less on nuclear disarmament. If there is a good reason, I am prepared to meet with the President even in a week's time. I believe this is right. It is very dangerous to go on fueling tension now. A single hasty step could have very serious consequences. Therefore we must be strong and firm but also inclined toward peace and the search for a better world. If military confrontation—in terms of nuclear, chemical, and conventional arms—is reduced, this too will improve the situation in the world. But in line with the principles of equality.

Which Soviet person is not familiar with the Neva mooring wall where the cruiser *Aurora* of revolutionary memory keeps watch in its eternal berth? More than 20 million people, including 2.5 million foreign guests from 154 countries, have been on board the legendary ship during its service as a museum.

Leningrad workers and engineers quite recently restored to the ship its original appearance, and the museum exhibition has acquired new exhibits.

The bugle signal sounded: "Attention!" The USSR State Flag was hoisted up the mast. The *Aurora's* sailors—representatives of many of the country's cities and republics—kept in line. It is the older generation's behest to these young men to augment the Soviet people's glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

M.S. Gorbachev: Hello, comrade sailors! I cordially greet you. My visit is linked with the upcoming anniversary of the October revolution. It was from here, from the banks of the Neva, that the *Aurora's* salvo proclaimed the start of a new era in the history of mankind. I must say that you perform a special service. This must not be forgotten. I am very pleased to see the *Aurora* renovated.

A voice: Approximately 70 of the country's enterprises were involved in repairing the cruiser, Mikhail Sergeyevich. They treated the repairs as a most important order.

The general secretary then made the acquaintance of veterans of revolutionary events, party veterans, and front-line servicemen. People who are the glory and pride of the older generations were introduced to him:

M.D. Kozin, chairman of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Party Veterans Council;

Rear Admiral L.Ye. Kopnov, retired, chairman of the Leningrad United Council of Naval War Veterans;

Rear Admiral N.F. Boguslavskiy, retired, the *Aurora's* commander for many years...

M.S. Gorbachev inspected the radio room from where Lenin's appeal "To the Citizens of Russia!" was broadcast on the unforgettable day of 25 October, the conning

tower, and the forecastle gun which fired the shot that was the signal to storm the Winter Palace. He familiarized himself with the diorama "The *Aurora's* Shot." The dynamic composition records that instant in the 20th century from which the new time is reckoned. The shipboard museum set up in 6 former sailors' quarters has been considerably enriched, having acquired 150 unique documents and personal possessions of *Aurora* crewmembers of the revolutionary generation.

Then came touching minutes of leavetaking with the crew. Veterans and then young sailors asked if they could take M.S. Gorbachev's photograph as a souvenir.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary left an entry in the *Aurora's* honored visitors' book:

"For Soviet people and for all mankind the cruiser *Aurora* is the greatest symbol of October.

"It was from here that the *Aurora's* salvos resounded all over the world, proclaiming the birth of a new world.

"Through all the years the *Aurora* has served the revolution and the October cause.

"Soviet people are proud that the great October cause is living and triumphing. It lives on in our actions for restructuring, in our struggle to strengthen peace, progress, and socialism.

"Glory and great gratitude to the generations which accomplished the revolution under the leadership of the Bolshevik party and Vladimir Ilich Lenin! Glory to all the generations of Soviet people continuing the historic cause begun by the Great October Revolution!"

To commemorate M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the *Aurora*, on behalf of the crew Senior Seaman Aleksandr Firsov presented the general secretary with a souvenir medal and also a model of the legendary ship made by its former commander—Yu.I. Fedorov, member of the USSR Artists Union.

A new meeting with Leningraders—a stop in Victory Square by the great monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary laid flowers at the foot of the monument.

New apartment blocks, which have risen up on Moskovskiy Prospekt, frame the monument and Victory Square in a wide circle. M.S. Gorbachev was impatiently awaited at every point on that circle filled with people. But at one point in particular...

"Hello, Mikhail Sergeyevich," M.A. Zatravkin, an engineer and native Leningrader, stopped him. "You will remember that it was right on this corner that you and I chatted 2 years ago."

M.S. Gorbachev: I am pleased to see you again, dear Leningraders, to pay tribute to the city of Lenin, cradle of the October revolution, and to convey good parting words to you.

M.A. Zatravkin: And we hope that you will always have good weather when you are with us.

M.S. Gorbachev: I understand your allusion and understand what weather you mean. In fact, I recall with warmth our meetings in 1985, at the start of my activity in the post of general secretary. Those meetings with Leningraders helped us in many ways and made it easier for us to answer the question of which road to take. Your advice and your support—and I felt it very well then—were of tremendous significance for the new leadership. Now I wish to say that changes are apparent in Leningrad. This is important, because Leningraders are a reference point for the whole country.

In the afternoon M.S. Gorbachev visited the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery. He laid a wreath at the monument to the motherland and made a reverence to the feat of the Leningraders and the servicemen who fell while defending the city during the Great Patriotic War years.

In the evening M.S. Gorbachev attended a performance of "The Lower Depths" in the M. Gorkiy Great Academy Drama Theater.

M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied in the meetings with Leningrad's working people by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

Solovyev Welcome Address

*LD141346 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1225 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Welcoming address by Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, at Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with veterans, local party and government leaders, and shock workers at the Smolnyy Institute in Leningrad on 13 October—live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! May I first of all, on behalf of yourselves and of the Leningrad party organization and of all Leningraders, give a warm and cordial welcome to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee. [applause]

Our meeting is taking place on the eve of the glorious jubilee of October. Here, in the historic Smolnyy Hall, where 70 years ago Soviet power was declared by the great Lenin and the first decrees of the victorious people, the decree of peace and the decree on land, were adopted. Here, under the vaulted ceiling of this hall, one feels particularly tangibly the unbreakable link between the times, the mighty force of the continuity of the glorious

revolutionary traditions. Great October continues in our day in our motherland. Since April 1985, work that is gigantic in scale and revolutionary in essence has begun to accelerate socioeconomic development and to restructure all spheres of the life of our society. The political line drafted by the party wholly and completely reflects the will and interests of the people. Close, businesslike ties and regular, on-the-spot meetings between party and state leaders and working people and party, local soviet, and economic activists on the other promote better understanding by Communists and by all working people of the essence of the difficult tasks of the new stage in socialist construction, which is in many ways a watershed, and of the intensive practical work being carried out today by our party's Central Committee. The current visit to the city of Lenin by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is also clear and convincing evidence of this. Present in this hall are veterans of the party, the participants in revolutionary events; veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars; shock-workers of the five-year plans; and party, local soviet, and economic leaders. Comrades, I declare the meeting of the Leningrad party aktiv with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev open! [applause]

Esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, you now are visiting Leningrad for the second time in a comparatively short while. The meetings with labor collectives and the numerous conversations with Leningraders, I think, have provided an opportunity to sense the changes that have taken place in the life of the city, in its economy, in people's mood in the last 2 and 1/2 years. Leningraders totally support the party's strategic line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development; democratizing public and working life; developing glasnost; strengthening order, organization, and discipline; and enhancing the responsibility of cadres for the work entrusted to them. The work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as of local soviet and economic bodies, is being filled with new content. An offensive is in progress against bureaucracy, administrative methods, and methods based on gross output in economic management. A qualitative renovation of the composition of cadres is in progress by democratic methods. Despite the existence of objective and subjective difficulties, on the whole the Leningrad economy is on a par with the tasks of the 5-year plan, and even exceeds them in a number of indices. On the eve of the October jubilee, the industry of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast has prefulfilled the tasks for 2 years of the 5-year plan in rate of growth of labor productivity. In the course of the introduction of new management methods, of the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program and of the transfer of enterprises to multishift work, the rate of the introduction of achievements of scientific-technological progress has accelerated, as has the renewal of the active part of basic assets and the efficiency of their utilization has increased. Light industry has attained positive rates of growth. The quantity of machinery, equipment, and instruments being put into production for the first time has increased by almost 50

percent, and the proportion of products of the highest quality category has increased. Expenditures for every ruble's worth of marketable products are being consistently reduced. The volume of production from livestock farming is growing. Transportation organizations have begun working in a more stable fashion. 5-year plan tasks for the commissioning of housing blocks, children's preschool establishments, schools, polyclinics, and hospitals are being overfulfilled. However, we view what we have done objectively, and we do not exaggerate the significance of the results achieved; we understand well the complexities of the restructuring in the economy. The state of affairs in the fulfillment of delivery contracts is still too slow in improving. Not all enterprises have prepared themselves properly for work in the conditions of State Acceptance and total financial autonomy. This applies, first and foremost, to enterprises of the machine-building ministries, which for that reason are working in the current year at a lower level than their capacities and than the plan tasks set. In connection with unfavorable weather conditions, we expect to lag seriously behind in the fulfillment of the current year's plan for arable farming production. There are plenty of acute issues in the creation of an effective social infrastructure, the tasks facing us here are varied and are not simple. The weight of the problems that accumulated over the period when allocations to social and cultural amenities were from residual funds is great. The prospects for the solution of these problems are defined in the general plan for the development of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast in the period to the year 2005, drafted in accordance with your recommendations. In short, the Leningrad party organization is well aware of the areas for further accelerating socioeconomic progress and of the points where effort must be applied, and that require special, enhanced attention. It is in these areas that party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol bodies are implementing practical steps to ensure the strict fulfillment of the tasks of the current 5-year plan and to impart due dynamism to the restructuring being carried out.

Solovyev Closes Meeting

*LD141404 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1425 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Closing speech by Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, at Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with veterans, local party and government leaders, and shock workers at the Smolnyy Institute in Leningrad on 13 October—live]

[Text] Esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, allow me on behalf of those present and on behalf of all Leningraders to warmly thank the Central Committee of our party and the Politburo of the Central Committee for their assessment of the work of the party oblast organization in carrying out the plan for socioeconomic development, and in maintaining and multiplying the glorious traditions of the Petersburg proletariat in the period of restructuring. Thank you very much for your good wishes. Unquestionably, the justified and constructive

criticism that has been directed at Leningraders, and the large-scale and responsible tasks that have been set will become a specific program for the practical actions of the Leningrad Communists toward imparting even greater acceleration to the restructuring being carried out, and in stepping up the struggle to put into effect the eternal Leninist behests and the ideals of great October. [applause]

[Gorbachev is heard over the applause saying: "Well then, we take our leave of each other. I was pleased to meet the people of Leningrad again. All the best to you! I wish you great successes and great achievements!"]

Gorbachev Greets Lenin Children's Fund Meeting

*LD141044 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] The constituent conference of the Soviet Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Children's Fund opened today in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions. Present at it are representatives of party, local soviet, and public organizations, as well as of labor collectives, creative unions, science, and the clergy. Representatives of many international organizations are also here.

Greetings were read out at the conference from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The greetings say:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, I cordially greet you, the delegates to the constituent conference of the Soviet Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Children's Fund, representing labor collectives, public organizations, creative unions, parents, teachers, and educators of the upcoming generation. The creation in our country of a children's fund is a new manifestation of society's concern for children.

Your conference, the greetings note, is taking place on the eve of a significant festival, the 70th anniversary of Great October. One of the most important gains of the socialist revolution is state protection for mothers and children. Soviet power has eliminated child destitution and has set up a national education system open to all. It safeguards the comprehensive development of personality. The Communist Party and the Soviet state do much to improve teaching, upbringing, and leisure for children. We can attain still greater success in this work by involving, in addition, the broad masses of Soviet people, their initiative and social monitoring, their goodness and charity.

More new forces today are becoming involved in the revolutionary cause of restructuring. These are forces that possess the enormous potential of communist ideological commitment [ideinost], enthusiasm, and selflessness. To set up a mass organization for children, to unite the people's spiritual forces and material resources in the interests of mothers and childrens, and to participate in practice in the fate of orphaned, handicapped, and

troubled children is a highly humane aspiration of the Soviet people. We are in a position to do everything to ensure that there are no lonely or unhappy children in our country.

The Soviet Children's Fund has many tasks, which can be implemented only by very good, energetic people capable, together with state organs, of protecting children and helping them to become real people, ideologically convinced, hard working, educated, and worthy citizens of their great homeland.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes success to the Soviet Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Children's Fund and expresses conviction that the new public organization will become a reliable assistant to the party and people in resolving the great tasks of educating upcoming generations.

Fourth Gorbachev Volume Published

LD150852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] The fourth volume of selected speeches and articles by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has been published. The documents therein relate to the period between July 1986 and April 1987 and touch on a wide range of topical problems of domestic and international policies. Both current and future long-term problems of restructuring, of the party's social policy, and questions on the human factor's growing role are examined thoroughly in the publications' materials. Global questions of war and peace have been enlarged upon in detail. The book was published by the Politcheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

150 Political Prisoners Freed Under Amnesty

LD142125 Moscow World Service in English
2100 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] As a result of an amnesty announced in this country a short while ago, up to 150 of the 200 prisoners sentenced for antigovernment activity have been released. One of the released, Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, said that the reforms under way in the Soviet Union had helped him in the agonizing process of reassessing his position.

Dissident Slepak Can Leave for Israel

AU141611 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 14 (AFP)—Vladimir Slepak, the Soviet "refuznik" who has waited longer than any other to leave the Soviet Union, received permission to emigrate Wednesday, he told *Agence France-Presse* (AFP).

Mr. Slepak, 59, who has waited 17-and-a-half years to leave for Israel, said he was so delighted that "I feel as if it's happening to someone else."

He said he did not know when he would leave with his wife Maria, but it would probably be in two or three weeks.

Mr. Slepak, a former human rights activist who spent five years imprisoned in Siberia, was on a list of Soviet "refuzniks" presented to Soviet authorities by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, due next week in Moscow.

Dissident Freed, Stripped of Citizenship

AU131852 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 13 (AFP)—Soviet dissident Vladimir Titov, a former officer in the KGB secret service who has spent seven years in camps and prisons and eight years in psychiatric hospitals, said here Tuesday that he had been released last week.

But he said he had been stripped of his Soviet citizenship and was to be sent to Austria against his will at the end of the month.

He said had been issued with a visa for Austria for October 30, which he had not requested.

Mr. Titov, 49, had accused the Soviet Union of using forced labour to build its gas pipeline to Europe.

Meanwhile 14 dissidents and close associates sent a telegram to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday asking him to intervene personally on behalf of Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, a former political prisoner whom, they said, has been the victim of police harassment since his release in an amnesty earlier this year.

Father Vladimir Shibaev, who signed the telegram, said the 37-year-old religious activist had been given 72 hours to leave Moscow by police, which expired as the telegram was sent.

Mr. Ogorodnikov, who started an unofficial newsletter for the Christian community, did not have a residence permit for Moscow.

Warning on 'Instigating' Tatar Nationalism

LD111414 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0215 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] At the Office of the Procurator of the Uzbekistan SSR: In order to put a stop to the stream of antipublic actions, Seyidova, Tashkent resident and worker of the board of editors of the journal *Iyldyz*, was summoned to the Office of the Procurator of the Uzbekistan SSR on 8 October. She was officially warned for having allowed violations of law.

Previously, the procuracy bodies had warned Dzhemilov, Bayramali, Kipekchi, Bariyev and (?Nazimov). These citizens were warned about responsibility for their actions aimed at fomenting nationalism, for instigating

people related to the Crimean Tatar nationality to be involved in antipublic actions, and for actions aimed at organizing (?evenings) and gatherings not approved by the ruling bodies.

The Office of the Procurator of the Uzbekistan SSR invites all citizens to resolutely fulfill decisions adopted by the local soviets on securing the established order in staging gatherings, meetings, street rallies, and demonstrations.

The internal affairs bodies were entrusted with the task of strengthening protection of public order and resolutely stopping any action against the law, to secure the rights and peace of the Soviet people and to ensure that transport and state enterprises, establishments, and public organizations work normally.

People convicted of violating laws on public order will be called to account as defined by the law.

Ukraine CP CC Examines Plan Fulfillment
AU071239 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
24 Sep 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined some pressing tasks to ensure that the economic and social development plans for 1987 and the 3 years of the 12th 5-year period are fulfilled. It was pointed out that in 1987-88 the republic has real chances of meeting, and in a number of important indexes exceeding, the targets set under the 5-year plan. This can be seen from an analysis of the results of work performed by industry, construction, and branches of the agro-industrial complex in 1986 and in the 8 months of the current year, and the draft plan for next year.

At the same time calculations show that in the 5-year period individual ministries may fall short of the 3-year plan in some indexes. For this reason it is essential to take concrete measures everywhere to eliminate the serious shortcomings in economic development and in implementing the social program, to have another look whether the draft plan for 1988 is in conformity with the 5-year tasks, and to find additional possibilities for ensuring that these tasks are accomplished.

In industry, it is highly important to fulfill the plan for the volume of sales and meet supply obligations, to improve the quality of products, to make capital investments more effective, and to improve the organization of construction production. In the agro-industrial complex, it is essential to improve the organization of and to tighten control over the measures taken to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions aimed at the further stabilization of farming, the intensification of stockbreeding and fodder

production, and developing the base for processing and storing agricultural produce. Efforts have to be made to sharply step up production, raise the quality of foodstuffs, and improve food supplies to the population, by enhancing all kinds of subsidiary holdings among other things.

It was emphasized that party, administrative, and economic organs had to pay close attention to organizing the implementation of the plan for social development. In particular, it is essential to step up the production of consumer goods, and to intensify the work to develop paid services for the population. The oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies must take additional measures to meet the demand, and to improve the balance between the population's cash incomes and expenditures.

In proceeding from the assumption that the fulfillment of the 5-year plans is the first and foremost political and economic task, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has obligated the republic's ministers and department leaders to thoroughly scrutinize the present situation, to think over and to take effective steps to ensure that the 1987 and 5-year tasks are accomplished, and to have a careful look at the way enterprises and associations have prepared to switch over to full economic accountability and autonomous financing. In preparing accountability reports on the work performed to review restructuring in line with the requirements of the 27th party congress and the January and June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, party committees have been instructed to thoroughly practice economy, to listen to reports made by oblast, city, and rayon leaders responsible for specifics of work, and to concentrate efforts on fulfilling the plans for the current year.

The session examined the progress made in implementing the decision adopted by the April 1987 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to ensure that the 1987 plans for building projects which are close to completion are fulfilled.

The adopted decision notes that, as a result of the political and organizational work carried out after the plenum, the rate of capital construction has somewhat quickened, but substantial changes have not yet been achieved. Capital investments allocated for developing the economy and the social sphere are not being fully utilized, and there are shortfalls in the plans for contracted construction and installation works, and for the completion of fixed assets.

The construction ministries and departments are still not supervising the work of trusts and associations as basic production links closely enough. Many of them have fallen short of the plans because the quality of engineering preparation for construction was poor, because losses

in working time were increasing, productivity was low, machines were not fully employed, a number of projects were short of manpower, and efforts to stabilize cadres were unsatisfactory.

Comrade V. P. Salo, Ukrainian minister of construction, and Comrade N. A. Pylnikov, chairman of the Ukrainian Agricultural Construction Committee, have been strictly admonished for the lag in utilizing funds for the construction of projects which are close to completion, of houses, preschool and medical establishments, vocational and technical schools, for the failure to ensure that labor productivity increases at the rates set, and for slowness in switching over to economic methods of management. The attention of the Ukrainian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work has been called to the late delivery of metal structural parts to a number of advanced projects, and for the laxness with regard to customers who are late in providing equipment.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated the construction ministries and departments to examine the progress made in the construction of priority projects that are close to completion and of important facilities in the social sphere, to staff them at full strength as soon as possible, and to provide them with materials and equipment. The Ukrainian Gosplan has been commissioned to take additional steps to supply rolled metal stock to the Ukrainian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, to eliminate the arrears in the production of metal structural parts, and to provide missing equipment for projects that are about to be completed. Particular efforts have to be made to provide housing and civil projects with heating appliances, household articles, and flooring materials fully and on time.

Having noted that customer ministries, departments, and oblsposkoms were late in discharging their obligations to provide projects with technical documents and equipment, the Central Committee has instructed both them and contractors to speed up the completion of projects that are technically very advanced, to efficiently supply equipment and special materials missing at capacities that are about to be completed, and to staff these projects with qualified operating personnel.

The Ukrainian Gosstroy has been commissioned to increase the responsibility of planning institutes, customers, and contracting organizations for the strict observance of construction norms and regulations, to ensure good quality, particularly in housing construction, and to hold those who infringe state discipline strictly accountable.

Obkoms have been commissioned to significantly tighten control over the fulfillment of the plans for capital construction, primarily in the social sphere, and to ensure that basic party organizations and collectives at projects speed up the application of economic methods

of management, and successfully fulfill socialist pledges assumed in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October and the plans for the current year.

Ways of reducing metal intensiveness in the national economy were discussed. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has approved a working plan presented by the republic's Council of Ministers, and has charged the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the republic's Gosplan, Gosnab, and Academy of Sciences with the organization of this work, as well as with supervising the implementation of the planned measures. Obkoms, Kiev Gorkom, the republic's ministries, departments, oblsposkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorisposkoms have been instructed to raise the standards of party and economic leadership in the work to reduce metal consumption in the national economy, to increase the responsibility of cadres for economizing on metal, and to widely develop socialist competitions.

A number of other issues concerning the republic's economic and sociopolitical life were also examined.

Economic

Barriers to Foreign Trade Discussed

PM141530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 6

[IZVESTIYA Roundtable at USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics of World Socialist System, with Deputy Director Vladimir Shastitko, Section Chief Vyacheslav Dashichev, and leading scientific staffer Valeriy Karabayev, chaired by A. Cherepanov: "What Is Holding Us Up? Foreign Economic Ties: Reality and Prospects"—date of roundtable not stated; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The stagnation in our economy and the negative phenomena and trends of recent decades could not fail to have a serious effect on the Soviet Union's foreign economic activity too. How do things stand here, what lies in store, what are the sources of the difficulties we are now encountering? These questions were the subject of a detailed discussion held at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System.

At *Izvestiya's* "roundtable" were: Vladimir Shastitko, deputy director of the institute and doctor of economic sciences; Vyacheslav Dashichev, section chief and doctor of historical sciences; and Valeriy Karabayev, leading scientific staffer and doctor of economic sciences.

[A. Cherepanov] We have met to discuss a very important problem which has a significant influence on the course of the radical restructuring of our economic mechanism. Let us begin with a general characterization.

[V. Dashichev] I have before me the collection of statistics entitled the "Trade and Development Report" for 1987. It is a UN publication. Let us look at the section on the USSR's trade with the developed capitalist states in output of a high technical standard. In 1985 such goods amounted to only 0.23 % of the total volume of our country's trade with the West. For the developing countries, it was 13.2 %.

[V. Shastitko] These and many other figures indisputably reflect the characteristic peculiarities of our foreign economic ties. Their structure has remained unchanged for many years. It grew up before the war, when four groups of goods made up some 70 % of our foreign trade turnover. Timber. Grain. Oil. Coal. Today it is virtually the same. True, grain has "gone," but gas and a number of other raw material products have been added. They are still the basis of our exports: approximately 60 %.

In trade with the developed capitalist states, energy sources account for more than 80 %. We have become a monocultural country. A paradoxical situation has arisen—a country possessing advanced science and powerful industry plays the part, in international economic relations, of a "raw materials appendage" to the developed states!

[A. Cherepanov] Thus our foreign economic monoculturalism has become a brake...

[V. Shastitko] Why say has become, it already was. Only now the consequences of this structure are felt more keenly.

[V. Dashichev] For the majority of raw materials we have lost the potential to build up stocks of raw materials exports. The planned growth in oil recovery is miserly compared with the last 5-year plan. In coal, we are at a standstill. The same can be said of iron and manganese ores. Our timber industry is developing spasmodically: a small growth, then a slump.

[V. Shastitko] Probably only gas is still showing growth. But apart from the fact that we cannot obtain a quantitative growth in all these export goods, the prices for them on the world markets have fallen sharply in recent years. Even the recent increase in oil prices because of the exacerbation of the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf will not make good our currency losses.

These losses force us to restrict and even curtail certain Soviet foreign trade operations. This applies to the importation not only of consumer goods, but also of machines and equipment, which could ultimately have a negative effect on the modernization of the entire machine building complex.

[V. Karavayev] We have lost approximately R6 billion in the last 18 months because of the fall in prices for exported raw materials. Whereas formerly the annual total of our exports to the West was as much as 20 billion, now it has fallen to 13 billion.

[A. Cherepanov] These are all the consequences. What about the causes?

[V. Shastitko] The underlying causes of this situation lie in the generally unsatisfactory state of the economy and the wrong ideas about the place of foreign ties in the national economy which prevailed for many years. They were seen only as a means of eliminating the disproportions which constantly arise in the economy.

[V. Karavayev] Everyone is interested in imports. All you hear from the majority of economic managers is: "More, more, more!" Imports are scattered over thousands of enterprises instead of being concentrated in the main avenues that determine scientific and technical progress.

We bought many billions of dollars worth of equipment abroad, but the old economic mechanism did not give the enterprises and associations any interest in its efficient utilization. How much uninstalled sophisticated equipment was spoiled in the open air! The extent of the damage cannot be defined solely in terms of the cost of this equipment. You also have to take into account that it was out of circulation for many years—that costly machines stood idle, growing obsolete.

And our exports? For the majority of enterprises they were and are a burden. On the world market, you can only sell top quality output. Our own consumers are another matter. They will take whatever you offer, because there is nothing else available. Things are reaching an absurd point. Some of our economic managers regard the export plan as... a punishment—because it gives them so much trouble.

[V. Dashichev] All this means that even when we take our output onto the foreign market we have not been able to win firm positions there, especially in machine building. A few typical examples.

The West German firm Uni Ost [as published] was involved in selling our tractors. They were delivered in such a state that the firm had to build its own repair shops and bring the output "up to scratch," which involved the expenditure of approximately 200 man-hours per tractor.

When the firm had organized sales, the contract with it was canceled, although there was a prospect of the volume of sales increasing 50 percent.

Another example. The small West German firm Slavia Tours organized tourist trips for FRG citizens on Soviet diesel ships. From 1979 through 1984 cooperation with

this firm brought a profit totaling DM18 million. At a certain point we violated the contract because of our ignorance of a number of FRG laws, and the firm suffered losses. We refused to make good these losses and broke off relations with the firm. Slavia Tours was ruined. How can people be expected to trust us as a partner, after incidents—to put it mildly—like these.

[V. Shastitko] The poor competitiveness of articles made by our processing industry should be numbered among the most important reasons for the existence of a backward export structure. According to Central Statistical Administration [as published] figures, only 40 % of the total volume of machine building output is up to world standards.

[V. Dashichev] I would like to draw attention to another important factor. We spend a large proportion of currency from exports on purchases of food abroad. So agriculture is also holding our foreign trade back. Purchases in the West of grain alone amount to 30-40 million tonnes a year, despite the fact that in the last 20 years nearly R700 billion have been invested in the country's agro-industrial complex.

[A. Cherepanov] But this situation did not arise overnight, did it?

[V. Shastitko] The substantial revenue from raw materials exports in the seventies created the illusion of "high efficiency" in our foreign trade. The huge figures simply lulled us. It was thought that oil would always "rescue" us. It turned out differently. The volume of foreign trade turnover is already beginning to fall. In my view this situation is a good illustration of the mechanism of stagnation. There was no long-term view. We did not see behind the short-term successes the processes taking place on foreign markets. The fall in raw materials prices came as a surprise to us.

But in principle these problems were born even earlier, in the prewar years, from when we inherited isolationist tendencies. In 1939 the USSR's trade turnover totaled only R270 million. This was because of the political situation at the time: The hostile environment was pushing us out of the foreign markets. Economic isolationism cost our national economy dear.

[V. Dashichev] Take the present structure of the U.S. economy. It is reminiscent of our country's structure. The degree of self-sufficiency is high. But foreign trade in the United States has had and still has greater weight than in our case. In the USSR today, foreign trade accounts for only some 8 % of national income, while in the United States it is some 15 %.

As you can see, we are far from making full use of the advantages of the international division of labor. The desire to shut ourselves off from the world was explained by "considerations" of economic invulnerability. But

there are a whole range of sectors and areas of production in which dependence poses no threat. Can it be dangerous to import refrigerators or vacuum cleaners?

[V. Shastitko] Talk to any economic manager of ours who is far removed from foreign ties and he will tell you that dependence on foreign trade is a bad thing.

[A. Cherepanov] That is to say, we have spent years cultivating in our economic managers the mentality of foreign economic isolation?

[V. Shastitko] Yes. They have no inclination toward foreign ties, they do not understand that the division of labor leads above all to increased production efficiency. You can produce something cheaply, sell it abroad at a high price, and buy things that it is not advantageous to produce at home. It was Ricardo who gave all mankind the law of comparative costs. Nobody has repealed that law, because it is an objective reality. It is stupid not to use it.

[V. Dashichev] The level of economic and technical development of each country, and in particular a major industrial power, has largely depended on its involvement in the world division of labor. Whether this is fair is another matter. Curtailing your participation in the international division of labor means condemning yourself to economic and technical backwardness. Not for nothing does the idea of the growth of interdependence throughout the world sound particularly relevant today.

[A. Cherepanov] But we have had CEMA for nearly 40 years now. This is nothing less than the international division of labor within the framework of the socialist community.

[V. Dashichev] Yes, we have achieved much during those years. Particular mention should be made of the positive role of the established practice of coordinating the national economic plans of the CEMA countries and of their collaboration in the implementation of major joint economic projects and so forth. We have something to be proud of. But the forms and methods of integration within CEMA that grew up earlier now need radical renewal, because they do not meet the new requirements.

[V. Shastitko] CEMA is now encountering great difficulties. Everything we have spoken of today is in some way or another characteristic of its members. The current task is the switch from administrative decree methods of economic management to economic methods. Integration within CEMA has hitherto taken place in the top echelons. Or, as we say, at macrolevel. All the plans were coordinated there, and the instructions came down from there in the form of directives. Enterprises were only given the role of carrying out orders. There was no feedback.

[V. Dashichev] What has the administrative decree type of integration done for us? At present deliveries of output produced on a production-sharing basis within CEMA account for a very small percentage of the total trade turnover. That includes the exchange of machine equipment. Although in world practice a trend is now clearly visible toward an increase in deliveries of output produced on the basis of production sharing and specialization. In the EEC this output accounts for approximately 40 %. That is achieved first and foremost through direct ties between enterprises, which leads to the acceleration of trade turnover and the improvement of the structure of ties between economies, and ultimately to an increase in the efficiency of national production. The established type of integration cooperation within CEMA is not capable of bringing into play the microeconomic level of the socialist countries' economy, that is, the main bulk of the working people, who are employed directly in the production sphere of industry, agriculture, science, and services.

[V. Shastitko] The urgency of radical transformations is obvious. The 1984 summit conference and the 1986 working meeting in Moscow discussed the situation which has become established in CEMA. It was noted that our Achilles heel is laggardness in scientific and technical progress. In a number of spheres we cannot yet cross the gulf in relation to the West. Moreover this gulf is increasing in such spheres as, for instance, electronics and the synthesis of new materials.

In 1985, as is known, the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress was adopted. It must be said that it is a well thought out program. But its fulfillment came up against the main problem—the imperfect economic mechanism, both at national levels and at the CEMA level.

[A. Cherepanov] How is this program being implemented? What are the concrete difficulties in putting it into practice?

[V. Dashichev] Despite the tremendous efforts being made by the socialist countries' leadership, the implementation of the program is proceeding with great difficulty. The leading organizations that have been set up, which are entrusted with specific areas of scientific and technical progress, have, as a rule, neither sources of finance, nor powers, nor influence on specific enterprises, which are subordinate to their ministries. For these enterprises, work connected with CEMA's activity is secondary and not compulsory.

[V. Karavayev] Perhaps only one area—the creation of new materials, headed by Academician Paton—is progressing more or less successfully. He has his own science-and-production base and—this is also very important—tremendous prestige.

[A. Cherepanov] All the same, why is the program not working? How can the situation be changed?

[V. Shastitko] The November 1986 working meeting in Moscow attached paramount importance to improving the CEMA economic mechanism. At the 43d CEMA Session, which will take place in Moscow on 13 October of this year, this question will be central. The new mechanism for managing our country's national economy will undoubtedly influence cooperation within CEMA too. Incidentally, it is already beginning to do so. We are creating the legal, organizational, and economic prerequisites to enable enterprises to become involved in foreign economic activity and to be equal participants in it along with the various central organs and ministries.

[A. Cherepanov] Does this mean that one of the central tasks is to set up true integration of the CEMA countries' national economic complexes?

[V. Dashichev] In any event, we must set ourselves this goal.

[V. Karavayev] We have embarked on the path of creating the prerequisites for the transition in our cooperation from the macrolevel to the microlevel, the level of direct cooperation between primary economic components, which will have a vital interest in it.

[V. Shastitko] This ideology is basically being incorporated in the reform of CEMA. As yet it is hard to say how the reform will go, because not all countries have the same approach. They have their own specific interests. But everyone agrees: We need direct ties, joint enterprises, production sharing and specialization, in short, true integration of the socialist countries' national economic complexes. This is not a process that can be carried out in a single day. Much work lies ahead, and this work cannot be done by directives and orders.

[A. Cherepanov] Let us define, if only briefly, how the improvement of CEMA's activity and our country's foreign economic ties will proceed in future.

[V. Dashichev] I think CEMA should become an organ ensuring the most favorable possible conditions for the implementation of direct cooperation ties between enterprises, associations, and organizations in the socialist countries' national economy.

It is desirable to create in all the CEMA countries the economic, legal, organizational, financial, and other preconditions for economic, scientific, and technical ties.

It is necessary to create a system of interlinked currency exchange rates, convertible currencies, and a single measure of value on the CEMA market. Otherwise the reform will not work.

In subsequent stages it will be necessary to draw up conditions for the freer movement of goods, services, specialists, and other production factors.

We will embark on the path of improving CEMA's work in matters of economic, scientific, and technical information, standardization, economic arbitration, forecasting, and the scientific elaboration of a joint economic policy.

[V. Shastitko] As we all know, in August of last year appropriate resolutions were adopted on the radical restructuring of our foreign economic activity. A year has passed. In that time 21 ministries and 70 enterprises have received the right of direct access to the foreign market. But as with any organization, numerous difficulties are arising in this matter.

Economic accountability is being put into practice and economic levers for the management of the foreign economic activity of enterprises and associations are being introduced only slowly and with deviations from the original intentions. There is no unified exchange rate. The numerous currency coefficients which were to be adopted had to be abandoned because of their economic inexpediency. There is no customs tariff. There is much that is lacking, and it must be created, urgently.

The ministries that have received their foreign trade organizations are coping successfully with the import plan, which is more than you can say for export plans. They have no cadres. They enrolled their own, inexperienced people, instead of taking competent people from the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

But I think the most important thing is inertia in thinking and the lack of initiative at every level. The idea of the importance of foreign economic ties must reach every economic manager. This is the most difficult part of the restructuring in this sphere.

It is also necessary to ensure the smooth running of the management mechanism centrally. The State Foreign Economic Commission is still finding its identity, while the Ministry of Foreign Trade has lost its own. But these departments will largely determine how rapidly the transitional period will pass, and it cannot be allowed to drag on. Time will not wait.

Scientific

'Cosmos-1891' Launched, Functioning Normally
LD150746 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The Cosmos-1891 artificial earth satellite, the next in turn, was launched in the USSR Wednesday. It is intended for further space exploration. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

- The initial period of revolution - 104.9 minutes,
- Maximum distance from the earth's surface - 1,030 km,

- Minimal distance from the earth's surface - 957 km,
- Inclination of the orbit - 83 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Biosputnik Monkeys Travel to Moscow
LD141448 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports:

The monkeys, Dreoma and Yerosha, are on their way to Moscow. The monkeys spent 13 days aboard the Soviet biological artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1887.

Dreoma feels well, the TASS correspondent has been told at the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR. Having become free of the capsule, he feels comfortable inside a Soviet airliner. Yerosha has become somewhat weaker, it is true. There were disorders in his food supply system during the biosputnik's flight but that was made up by an increased portion of special concentrated juice.

According to the first check up, both monkeys stood well the flight and the inevitable landing overloads.

Not only medical specialists, responsible for the programme of the biosputnik's flight, kept an anxious eye over Dreoma and Yerosha. Children and adults, the TV viewers of the Soviet Union, were looking forward to their appearance on the television screen during their expedition. The funny monkeys in "the caps" resembling Central Asian embroidered skull-caps became real heroes of TV sessions. And now, too, the space travellers are flying in these caps with sensors under them. The monkeys have already got accustomed to them. Mischievous Yerosha failed to draw the cap off his head during the orbital flight.

The biosputnik flight programme provided for international experiments in space biology and medicine, involving not only monkeys but also rats, fish and other live organisms.

The results of experiments in outer space are being eagerly awaited not only by scientists in Moscow, but also their colleagues from other countries who participated in the preparation for and realisation of the project.

Arrive With Other 'Passengers'

*LD151307 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The monkeys Drema and Yerosha along with all other "passengers" of the Soviet biological satellite were today brought to Moscow to laboratories of the Institute for Medico-Biological Problems.

All the worries in connection with the satellite's landing in an unscheduled region of Yakutia are over. The

temporary cooling of the biological objects (the outside temperature at the time of landing was ten degrees centigrade below zero) did no noticeable damage to the scientific programme.

All, except guppies, are in good condition.

On landing, physicians were especially worried over the health of Yerosha who courageously endured yet another surprise. He lost weight a little, but is already regaining his appetite. Now, sitting in a chair used in experiments, he is discipline and obedience incarnate.